The New-York Times.

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# TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

## ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

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## CONSOLS 94 5-8@94 7-8.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, Capt. SHANNON, which sailed from Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th of July, arrived here yesterday morning, in time for the insertion of an outline of her news in but a small portion of our first edition.

The *City of Manchester*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 7th, and the *Fulton* reached Southampton about 8 o'clock the same evening.

### THE WAR IN ITALY.

### Armistice Between France and Austria.

On the 7th instant the Emperor of the French telegraphed to the Empress that an armistice had been concluded between the Emperor of Austria and himself, and that Commissioners had been appointed to settle the clauses and duration of the armistice.

The Paris *Moniteur*, in publishing the official dispatch, appends the following remarks:

"It is necessary that the public should not misunderstand the extent of the armistice. It is limited merely to a relaxation of hostilities between the belligerent armies, which, though leaving the field open for negotiations, does not enable us for the present to see how the war may be terminated."

PARIS, Saturday, July 9.

The *Moniteur* of to-day contains the following:

"The armistice was signed at Villafranca on the 8th instant, between Marshal VAILLANT and Baron HESS. Its term is fixed for the 15th August. It stipulates that commercial vessels, without distinction of flag, shall be allowed to navigate the Adriatic unmolested."

PARIS, Friday, July 8.

The *Patrie* says it is good to put public opinion upon its guard against every surprise, speaking of the approaching negotiations with which the public will be occupied during the armistice. The *Patrie* calls to mind the programme traced by the Emperor before his departure for the army, which pointed out that Italy must be independent from the Alps to the Adriatic. The campaign in Italy has given to this project the sanction of a victory; therefore, if the negotiations take place, they can only have as a basis the complete independence of Italy.

The *Presse* explains the note of the *Moniteur* and the official communication as intended to put the public on their guard against being carried away by visions of peace.

All the other papers express the same opinion.

### THE ARMISTICE.

### How it was Brought About—The Probable Results—English Apprehensions of the French Emperor—The Roman Question—English Politics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, July 8, 1859.

News of an unexpected armistice reached London yesterday evening. It was sought by the Austrian Emperor, at the instance of Prussia and England, conveyed unofficially through the King of the Belgians, who has been staying on a visit with the Queen during the last fortnight, and who has thereby had the means of learning for himself and his relatives at Vienna the true disposition of this country in regard to the struggle in Italy. The Regent of Prussia hoped, till very recently, that the English Government might be induced to join in measures of peremptory interposition to save Austria from the consequences of her own fatuity. No assurances could dissipate this illusion. By profession a soldier, the chief ambition of his life has been to command a great German army in the field. It was by his individual will that the Landwehr was mobilized by a decree the other day. His Cabinet resisted as long as they could, and then, rather than throw the Government into the hands of the ultra military and Bavarian party, succumbed, and consented to become responsible for the act. The known feelings of our Court, helped, of course, to confirm his belief in his own views, and nothing, perhaps, would have corrected his dangerous error but the personal assurances of King LEOPOLD, after opportunities of close observation on the spot, that England was not to be drawn into arming to retrieve Austria's defeats. Three days after the battle of Solferino advice was tendered to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH to seek a truce, and thereby to gain time for negotiation. Very great difficulty was found in the way, arising from the dull and dogged obstinacy of the mortified and embittered monarch, who still persists in talking, and, no doubt, thinking that the war is mainly one of wanton aggression on the part of Sardinia and France. Although the perilous condition of things in Hungary and Bohemia in case of a further discomfiture of his army south of the Alps, brought the haughty KAISER to acquiesce in LEOPOLD's sagacious counsel, it will be well for Europe if the cessation of arms be improved into an agreement for the speedy evacuation of Italy by both the imperial hosts. If not, France will resume the offensive with refreshed energy and vigor. The result as regards the immediate cause of quarrel no impartial man any longer doubts; but the results to Europe will be terrible. The military power of France has within the last six weeks risen up like a long-laid spectre from the grave of Waterloo, and every dynasty on the Continent trembles at the mention of its name. Even in England, where hitherto people have been phlegmatically averse to the thought of interference, and disposed only to rejoice at the just retribution that has at length overtaken the torturer of Italy, serious looks and pregnant words are interchanged in private at the altered aspect of things. Lord LYNDHURST, when he made himself the other day the spokesman of the prevalent misgivings, was listened to by the Peers with breathless interest. He is known to be a man above the reach of vulgar party motives, aims or sympathies. Every word of warning he let fall was received with repressed applause. Men of both parties vied with one another in testifying their sense of gratitude to the venerable monitor of his country for the timely counsel to prepare against all contingencies he so impressively gave. His look and gesture as he uttered the words: "I am asked, Do I distrust the friendly assurances of the Emperor NAPOLEON? My Lords, to that question I say nothing; I leave every one who hears me to answer that question according to the dictates of his own mind;"—were most dramatic and most telling. It is plain, indeed, that the Tories have a great game to play in urging costly armaments on their rivals in office, entailing, as these must do, a vast increase of expenditure, and consequently of taxation. But in spite of all this, there daily seems to be a stronger feeling that the national safety and honor is imperiled by the military and naval armaments of France, wielded as they are by one dark and treacherous will. Peace with Austria, before the restless spirit of French ambition has been thoroughly appeased, will rather tend to enhance than to abate this sentiment of distrust. The wishes of the army are probably the only wishes which NAPOLEON III. pays any real regard to. Upon the good humor and fidelity of his legions, long spoiled by indulgence and now flushed with victory, the stability of his throne depends. Their conduct in Lombardy has too clearly proved how entirely they are beyond ordinary control, save on the battle-field, where the instincts of self-preservation and faith in the star of their imperial chief renders them marvelously supple as implements in his hands. Wherever they have been encamped the outrages and rapacities they have perpetrated on the people, whose deliverers they call themselves, have been fearful. The Zouaves, who, as you know, are the enrolled devilry and desperadoism of Paris and other large towns, have been conspicuous in cruelty and rapine. Marshal MACMAHON, a humane man and true hearted soldier, as well as a high-spirited politician, wrote to a friend the other day, "These men break my heart." No wonder the defenceless peasantry show little confidence in their merciless protectors. Tradition tells them what happened aforetimes in similar scenes of conflict between French and Austrian armies. The report of like excesses under the nephew of the first NAPOLEON, spreads far and wide; and wherever "the deliverers" appear they find the houses of the unfortunate peasants swept and garnished, everything removable having been hastily stored away in secret hiding-places, for fear of spoliation. And then the murmur is heard on the side of the French that the Lombards are not really enemies to Austrian rule, but would cheerfully accept the dominion of King Log again. This is what comes of playing King Stork. Meanwhile, the Italian Liberals begin to listen moodily to the promises of protection given in the most solemn manner by the French Emperor to the Papal Government that under no circumstances will its temporal authority be interfered with. Coming immediately after the shocking severities perpetrated by the Swiss mercenaries at Perugia to suppress revolt in that city, these pledges to the Vatican are but ill calculated to sustain the enthusiasm hitherto incited by the Piedmontese in favor of the French; and it is, therefore, considered not improbable that LOUIS NAPOLEON may the more readily be induced to come to terms of accommodation, on the basis that is said to have been already proposed by Prussia, namely, the annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont, and the erection of Venetia into a separate State, with the Archduke MAXIMILIAN (LEOPOLD's son-in-law) as its sovereign.

In domestic politics there is not, perhaps, much that is very new, but the seeds of discontent among the Liberal Party are ripening to maturity faster than could have been anticipated. The advanced Liberals are furious at finding themselves so thoroughly outwitted by the old oligarchs in the formation of the new Government; and they are secretly meditating vengeance at the earliest opportunity. Mr. COBDEN is the only Radical of mark who does not probably share these feelings. He professes himself, on the contrary, to be much gratified at the consideration personally shown to him, and to be willing to support Ministers. He had a long interview with Lord PALMERSTON when he declined a seat in the Cabinet, and listened to all the blandishments and persuasions that master of coaxing lavished on his old adversary. But the inpersuadable Leaguer told him, at the end, that his mind was made up; and he told a friend of mine, the day following, that, had Lord J. RUSSELL or Lord GRENVILLE been Premier, he would not have refused, but that, having spent twenty years in opposing PALMERSTON's distinctive policy, he would not bring himself to enter his Cabinet. It is now currently rumored that he has been offered the Governorship of Canada, which he probably would accept.

Lord CHELSEA has been recalled from Paris, where he was sent by Lord MALMESBURY, as Secretary of Legation; and the Hon. WILLIAM GREY, brother of Lord GREY and of the Private Secretary to Prince ALBERT, has been appointed in his stead. At the same time, Sir ARTHUR MAGENNIS, also a *protégé* of the late Ministry, and a very outspoken advocate of Austrian interests, has been nominated Minister at Lisbon, instead of Naples, where he was about to have gone. The Hon. E. ELLIOTT, brother-in-law of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, is named for the latter post. Thus the Whigs adhere to their family system of patronage.

### HOW THE ARMISTICE STRIKES THE LONDON PRESS.

*From the Times, July 8.*

If this armistice is but a truce, like that concluded ten years ago between RADETZKY and CHARLES ALBERT, then it is a fatal concession on the part of FRANCIS JOSEPH, for it will but enable his enemy to repair his strength. We will hope, however, that in consenting to this armistice the Emperor of Austria has made up his mind to the necessary conditions of a peace. The nature of those conditions cannot but have presented themselves to him. On the evening of that day of Solferino, all hope of reëstablishing the authority of Austria over any portion of Lombardy, must have passed away like a dream in the morning. He must have felt that the moment was come either for absolute submission or for another obstinate and hopeless fight. He has chosen the former alternative. He has submitted. Well, what will be the terms? The progress of this contest has done much to disclose to us the character of the man who has brought this campaign to so speedy a termination. He never swerved from his formed design, but he is never elated by success, and is content to march step by step, and by short, certain advances, to the objects he has proposed to himself. He may be expected to be moderate in the hour of his triumph. But, however moderate he may be, Austria can scarcely expect more than to be allowed to enjoy what she has for the moment preserved. Lombardy is gone, and the fortresses which enabled her to dominate Lombardy cannot be expected to remain unconditionally in her hands. Venice is not yet a part of the French conquests, and she may stipulate that the Queen of the Adriatic may be allowed to retain an independent character under the most popular of her Archdukes. Lombardy, however, has fallen beneath the sword and the conqueror must dispose of it according to his will.

The House of Lords was about this evening solemnly to debate the propriety of interfering by mediation between the warring powers. They have themselves saved us this humane but very delicate enterprise. The "just and comprehensive terms" which Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE was prepared to advocate in the House of Lords will no longer be at the suggestion of England or of Germany or of Russia. Austria has chosen to take the sword, and by the fortune of the sword she must abide. Any recommencement of hostilities is out of the question. Her enemy is now in the position which she herself held when a similar armistice was made and broken, and when seven days sufficed for RADETZKY to finish the war. Before this truce is ended the French army will be refreshed and reinforced, a fleet of gun-boats will be ready for launching upon the lake that surrounds Mantua, and a great army will be ready to make its descent upon the shores of northern Italy. Broken and dispirited as Austria now is, she is yet better able to fight at this moment than will be at any time. We believe, therefore, in peace, and we believe that the path to peace will be smooth to her, for the Emperor has won the advantage which for the moment he proposes to himself. He has climbed this day's journey, and he is probably inclined to halt, and rest, and recruit his strength, and to measure the altitude above him. If this should be so, and if this war between France and Austria is ended, France comes tremendous in power out of the conflict, and Europe will look on with still increasing interest, much meditating upon the future while she rests upon her arms.

*From the Times, July 9.*

The promised discussion of the affairs of Italy in the House of Lords has, of course, been abandoned or postponed in consideration of the late important news from the seat of war. Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, who was prepared to address the House in general support of the present settlement of Europe, and the necessity of the British Government making its weight felt in the negotiations which may conclude the war, withdrew his motion, in order that the Ministry might be in no way hampered by Parliamentary discussion at the present moment. This decision was a right one, for, perhaps, on the negotiations of the next week it will depend whether the blessings of peace are to be restored to Europe, or a war recommenced which, there is every reason to fear, will not be confined to Italy. With regard to the Armistice there is little to communicate beyond what the public already know. The news of it took persons in authority as much by surprise as it took the rest of the world. All that seems to be well authenticated is that the proposal came from France, and was the result of the Emperor's own determination. This fact is, indeed, highly important, whatever construction may be put upon it. That the Emperor NAPOLEON should stop short in a career of victory, and make overtures to the foe whom he has defeated in two pitched battles and hurled back to the limits of Lombardy, argues either the moderation or the necessities of the French ruler. We can hardly believe that the latter have been the cause of this sudden resolve. The war is certainly expensive; the French army is at a considerable distance from home; supplies have to be paid for, and cannot be exacted as in the campaigns of the First NAPOLEON; the reduction of the famous quadrilateral is, no doubt, a troublesome task, and a timid general might fancy that is not too late for the fortune of war to turn. But these are difficulties which must have been foreseen before the war begun. Fortune has as yet favored the French Emperor beyond his most sanguine hopes. Within six weeks after the first shots were fired a Montebello he has defeated the Austrians in a battle so bloody and decisive as to have compelled them to abandon all thoughts of meeting him in the open field. He is said to have promised Paris that the war should not last six months. This bold expectation has been surpassed by the result, for it is quite possible that in a less time a blow may be struck against Verona which will virtually bring the struggle to a close. Italy has responded to his call with enthusiasm; the army is healthy, fever has not yet thinned it ranks; Paris is quiet, France obeys the Empress as cheerfully as in former times it obeyed JOSEPHINE or MARIE LOUISE, and the people seem to bear the burdens of war with an ease unsurpassed even by ourselves.

If, then, the Emperor is desirous to conclude the war, it cannot be because he finds a conflict with Austria beyond the powers of himself, his army and his people. No success that he had a right to look for could have equaled that which he has achieved, and we fully believe that if he and his rival Emperor were alone in Europe he would continue the campaign until every Austrian was driven out of Italy. The real cause of the French Emperor's present step will, we think, be found in the apprehensions which his transcendent success has inspired in every part of Europe. The alarm is so general that even a man of LOUIS NAPOLEON's resolution may not choose to disregard it. The chance of having all Europe against him must be present to the Emperor's mind, and, though France may still lay claim to the proud motto of LOUIS XIV., "*Nec pluribus impar,*" it is quite possible that the Emperor is unwilling to trust fortune too far. However this may be, we are very glad that the proposal for an armistice came from one of the belligerent powers, and not from our Government. England has not been again meddling where she cannot interfere with dignity or success. The two antagonists began to fight in spite of our most pressing remonstrances, and it becomes us now to leave them alone until they give signs that wiser and better counsels are beginning to prevail. If the next week or two show that NAPOLEON and FRANCIS JOSEPH really wish to stop the effusion of blood and to settle permanently the affairs of Italy, we shall be glad to help them; but it becomes this country not to lower its dignity by pressing her advice unasked on two Emperors who have shown no desire that we should share their counsels.

*From the Daily News.*

Just as everybody was expecting intelligence of the grand operations for reducing the last strongholds of Austria in Italy, comes news of an armistice. The announcement, in itself so important, is unattended by any statement of its origin which might give a clue to its probable consequences. It would be interesting to know whether the proposition came from Austria, or from a third Power, for no one will suppose that it was made by France. By whomsoever suggested, it can have been accepted only for the purpose of giving scope to negotiation.

It is customary, in circumstances like those in which we now find ourselves, to recommend moderation to the victorious party. But the policy avowed by the Emperor of the French leaves no room for this advice. This is not a war of conquest or ambition. NAPOLEON disavowed personal or dynastic designs before he crossed the Ticino, and on the morrow of the victory of Magenta he repeated the same solemn protestations. It was then he proclaimed to the people of Italy: "Your desire of independence, so long expressed, so often deceived, will be realized if you show yourselves worthy of it. To-morrow you will be free citizens of a great country." To violate this pledge would not be to be moderate, and no one must ask him to do this. It is necessary for the progress of the age that Austria should be shut out of Italy. It is necessary for the tranquility of Europe that a strong and thoroughly national State, able to prevent the trespasses of foreigners, should hold the North of Italy. If these facts are boldly recognized by the great Powers, the work of negotiation will be short and beneficient.

The circular just issued by Count WALEWSKI contained the assurance that the Emperor of the French, far from desiring to dispose of the territory and Government of Italy, as a mere successful warrior, without consulting the other European Powers, would himself ask for the concurrence of those powers in settling the affairs of that country as soon as an opportune moment arrived. We are able to state that, on the other hand, Prussia, whose movements are now engrossing so much attention on the supposition that she is about to pursue a merely national policy, has expressed, and still expresses, a willingness to be associated with England and Russia in the work of mediation, whenever the proper time arrives. But no definite proposal for a settlement of Italy can as yet be said to have been made by the Prussian Government.

*From the Morning Post.*

NAPOLEON III. has paused in the full career of victory to tell the world that he is at the head of his army not to destroy Austria, but to liberate Italy. He knows when he has succeeded, and is willing to save Austria from further loss, if she is wise enough to know when she is beaten. He has shown what the arms of France can do, and he asks Austria if she wishes them to do more. In a word, he offers peace. And he does so because he is in a position to do it with honor, and with honor Austria may accept his terms. Had enmity to Austria been his motive, or the predominance of French power in Italy his object—had he, in short, had any suppressed evil purpose at heart, he need not have taken the step that has just given so much joy to Europe. He has never known a reverse since he took the field. It is scarcely likely that any disastrous repulse would have thwarted his further progress. He had but to push on, and in due time the four fortresses would have been taken, and the whole Austrian army, or rather what was left of it, would have been compelled to take refuge within German territory. The Emperor of the French would then have stood before the world the first General of his age and the most influential Sovereign in Continental Europe. But though such a course would have covered him with military glory it would not have made the case of Italy more secure than it is now. It would only have completed a frightful waste of life, a work which may be finished by diplomacy. Cabinets may now conclude what camps began. It is well known for what avowed cause the sword was drawn. It is for the losing party to say if they will now concede what that cause implies. If so, not another shot need be fired. But if not, the soldiers of France are perfectly ready to march forward to further victories. It was for France and Sardinia, as conquerors, generously to give Austria the opportunity of rescinding her obstinacy and retrieving her error; and this has been done.

The proposals emanate from the right persons at the right time. The further prosecution of hostilities must have involved a fearful sacrifice of human life on both sides. Certain as we may reasonably feel that the Allies would have ultimately hoisted their flag on the ramperts of Peschiera, Verona and Mantua, yet at what a cost to all parties must such triumphs have been won! No doubt their capture would have added to the military glories of France. But there is a moral greatness which is nobler than military renown, and no one understands that better than the Emperor of the French. He prides himself upon knowing how to do the right thing in the right way, and here is another instance of his skill in the discernment of his opportunities. It is perhaps too early for Austria to sue for peace, but not for NAPOLEON to offer it. He who has conquered at every step can lose no dignity by forbearing to push his successes to an extent unnecessarily humiliating to his adversary. By offering peace now, he not only saves life on both sides, but he protects Europe from further complications. The nearer the allied armies approached the German frontier the greater must have been the seeming menace to the whole Germanic Confederation. Pledged, as the word of NAPOLEON was, to maintain the war within Italian limits, it would have been impossible for Germany to see without alarm his victorious army pressing ever nearer and nearer to her own defences. To be prepared for war with France at a moment's notice would have been imperative, and experience shows that troops kept on the look-out for an excuse for hostilities soon contrive to make one. To have necessitated the placing of a Prussian army all along the line of the French frontier, and to have pushed the French army forward to the very borders of the frontier of Austria, would have multiplied the chances of hostilities with Germany a thousandfold. And though, if circumstances required these risks, NAPOLEON is not the man to shrink from them; yet, when the fortune of war has not laid that necessity upon him, he is not so foolish as to create it; or rather, when he sees the opportunity of relieving all parties from the miseries of war, actual or prospective, he has the sense and the self denial to embrace it.

The greatness of the monarch has overcome the just pride and ambition of the soldier. The love of humankind has reached further than the love of conquest or the love of self. In the course now taken the Emperor has given a splendid nonplus to his numerous detractors. He has been charged with the lust of ambition, the greed of power, and a recklessness of the lives and happiness of men. His object, said many English publications, was to "set Europe in a blaze"—"to find work for his army"—"to help despotism"—and "to crush liberty." Let facts answer. Were these his objects nothing could be easier. He never had, and probably never will have, so good an opportunity of accomplishing such nefarious designs. Europe might easily be set in a blaze at the present moment. A shot from a French gun-boat off Trieste, a razzia of a French detachment into the Tyrol, would light up the flame. The mine is ready. All the combustible elements are there. It needs but the hand of the incendiary, and the gigantic mischief will be perpetrated as certainly as a magazine may be exploded by a single spark. But what does NAPOLEON at such a moment? What is his course when, if his designs are so wicked, everything is in his favor? He offers peace. He says to Austria: "You have proof enough of the strength of our will and the capabilities of our armies. If you are wise, you will now give in; if you refuse, we go on." The logic is irresistible, and so we trust that peace is now possible.

It is now that the other Powers of Europe will be called in to assist. The basis of negotiation must of course be in substance these which were declared beforehand to be essential to the regeneration of Italy. France, in offering Peace, can contemplate no other terms. These imply the extension of Sardinia to the dimensions of a powerful kingdom by the annexation of such other territory as may be deemed proper; the disposal of Venetia in such a manner as shall secure its nationality and independence; the reform of the Roman States so as to preclude the necessity of any revolutionary action on the part of the people; and such reforms in Naples as shall raise that now depressed kingdom to the improved level of the rest of Italy, as she will be when the forthcoming counsels have taken effect. This done, the mission of France in Italy will be ended, the long-standing danger to the peace of Europe will have been removed. The Emperor of the French will then have only to return to his grateful subjects exalted in their eyes by his signal triumph, laden with the gratitude of all Italian patriots, entitled to the thanks of Europe, the confidence of England, and the respect of the great military Power whose position in Europe he never allowed himself to forget, even in those moments of victory when he had the strongest reasons for being proud of his own.

*From the Morning Chronicle.*

The European world is relieved—let us hope not for the moment only—from a grave and justifiable alarm. The contest in Italy had arrived at the point at which the utter discomfiture of the actual aggressor seemed imminent, unless he could enlarge the area of the strife. It was no groundless fear, the belief that Germany would be drawn in as a supporter of Austria, and that, as a consequence, the war would become European. The attitude of Prussia and the other chief States of the Confederation, had, at least, become menacing. It was more than possible that at any moment the overt act would be committed, for the results of which history would in vain have sought a parallel.

But war has done its appointed work. Taking the shape it has done in Lombardy, it is the shortest road to peace. The unequal contest between the Franco-Sardinian armies and the Austrians could no longer be maintained. Once more the stubborn spirit of the House of Hapsburg is rebuked and quelled by the genius of a NAPOLEON. The Emperor of the French telegraphs the Empress cheering and consoling words, testifying that life and empire have not been fruitlessly risked. "An armistice," says NAPOLEON III., "has been concluded between the Emperor of Austria and myself." And then, as if to indicate, as the telegraphic medium can only do, the possible result of negotiations for peace, the dispatch adds: "My Commissioners have been appointed to agree upon the last clauses."

Europe is to be congratulated upon this sudden, but, to those who had fathomed the question, not unexpected result of the last victory of the French and Sardinian armies. Should the consequences of this armistice be the arrangement of terms for a peace, and an ultimate settlement of the questions that have given rise to the war, a great scandal to humanity will have been averted, and a new guarantee afforded to the cause of civilization and progress. A prompt, vigorous and decisive remedy will have been applied to a chronic evil, which, if not arrested, might have spread the most disastrous consequences throughout Europe. In the absence of details, it would be premature to do more than express a fervent hope that all the good may be accomplished which this important intelligence appears to herald. But it is not premature to do honor to the moderation of the Emperor of the French, and the prudence of the Emperor of Austria, which, rising in the one case above the temptation of ambition and the lust of military glory, and in the other above the mortification of defeat, have thus paved the way for the settlement of the Italian question. Perhaps the imperial verdict of history will acquit the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH of the charge that he had wantonly and unjustly appealed to arms; it will, at least, do him honor for having arrested the destruction of human life while yet the chances of war, if that war had been deliberately spread over Europe, might have been in his favor. Equally will honor be done to the Emperor NAPOLEON for having stayed the progress of his military glory when mounting to its culminating point, in obedience to those nobler impulses of humanity, and those grander principles of policy, whereon he has always hitherto based his professions and his acts. Should negotiations be the immediate consequence of this armistice, and should those negotiations result in a settlement of the Italian question satisfactory to the Governments and peoples of Europe, NAPOLEON III. will have achieved the greatest glory attributed to the most illustrious men the world has seen—that of combining military fame of the highest order with the wisest and most enlightened statesmanship. He will owe his preeminence not to success alone, but to success accomplished by prescience in policy and genius in war.

*From the Globe.*

We are disposed to interpret the armistice between France and Austria in the sense that the former Power does not desire to drive the latter—and that the latter does not desire to be driven—to extremities. We are disposed, therefore, to interpose it as a prelude to peace; the more so, as it will afford opportunity for that pacific intervention of other Powers, which has been invited by France herself, so soon as events might render it available.

### EXTRORDINARY EFFECT OF THE ARMISTICE ON THE VARIOUS MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, July 9.

The *Times*, of to day, says:

"With regard to the armistice there is little to communicate beyond what the public already know. All that seems to be well authenticated is that the proposal came from France, and was the result of the Emperor's own determination."

The City article of the *Daily News*, dated Friday evening, says: "Great sensation was produced in the Stock Exchange this morning by the news of an armistice. The immediate result was a rush to buy back on the part of recent speculative sellers. Mainly under the influence of the demand from operators for the fall, Consols soon obtained a rise of 1½@1¾ ₱ cent., and the latest quotations were exactly 1½ ₱ cent. above those of yesterday."

The City Article of the *Post* of Friday evening says: "The intelligence received that an armistice had been concluded between the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria, took the public completely by surprise this morning, and naturally caused a very considerable degree of excitement. The general opinion is, that the armistice will certainly lead to the reëstablishment of peace upon such conditions that will be at least satisfactory to Europe, if not to Austria. As a matter of course, speculation has been rife as to the probable nature of the terms upon which the victors will conclude a peace; but still it is considered certain that whatever terms may be proposed will be accepted, so far as Lombardy is concerned. As regards the Venetian provinces, some doubt is felt, but for all that peace is regarded as certain, as both the French and Austrian Governments must be desirous of abandoning hostilities which have led to such a fearful expenditure of human life on both sides. The conclusion of a peace is, therefore, in most quarters, considered the inevitable result of the armistice and the negotiations which will follow, almost as a matter of course; and, ere many days are over, it is hoped that the war in Italy will have become a matter of history.

The *Times'* City Article, dated Friday evening says:

"This has been settling day in Consols, and the effect of the sudden intelligence of the armistice has been extraordinary."

The Austrian funds rose on Friday at Frankfort from 48 to 58.

The Continental markets appear to have been taken completely by surprise, for, at Berlin, on Thursday, there was a fall of one per cent. in Austrian stock.

The Corn Market at Mark-lane was paralyzed by the news of the Armistice, combined with favorable reports of the crops. Sales could not have been effected unless at a fall.

At Amsterdam yesterday, Austrian Metalliques rose 7½ per cent.

PARIS, Friday, July 8.

Great agitation prevailed in the Bourse to-day, and prices continued to advance till they were 2½ per cent. higher than yesterday—say 66.40 for Money and 66.60 for Account, at which they closed firm and animated. Railway Shares were from 20 to 30 per cent. higher.

### PRUSSIAN BASIS OF PEACE.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, Prussia has submitted the following propositions to France and the other European Powers:

1. The creation into an independent State of the provinces of Lombardy west of the Mincio, which State is to be under the joint protectorate of the great Powers.
2. Venice and the provinces east of the Mincio to remain under the rule of Austria.
3. Revision of the treaties concluded between Austria and the States of the Italian peninsula.
4. Renunciation by Sardinia of the annexations made by her during the present war with the concurrence of France.

### THR BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

### Further Notes from the Battle-Field—A General Review of the Conflict—The Wounded—Miscellaneous Incidents—An Episode—Personal Observations.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CASTIGLIONE DELLE STIVIERE,
ITALY, Sunday, June 26, 1859.

I wrote you a hasty account of the great battle of Solferino on the night after it took place. All I could give you then was what I myself saw—from an excellent, though of necessity a somewhat distant point of observation. Nor can I now, two days after its occurrence, write anything like a minute report of its detailed movements, as my time and attention have been mainly directed to other matters. Besides this, I am well aware that the official reports, and the letters from professional men, which will appear in the Paris and the London Press, will reach you in advance of this letter, and will tell you all you will care to know, and more indeed than I could write, of the specific operations of the several corps engaged. All I shall attempt, therefore, will be a general outline of the action, which may give the non-professional reader some impression more or less distinct of its character and scope, and of the precise results which were accomplished.

I have made a rough and rude diagram of the field, which will give you a definite notion of the positions held by the opposing forces. The Austrians in retreating from Milan were evidently seeking the best possible ground on which to make a stand:—and they certainly could not have made a better choice. The great road from Brescia to Mantua runs through the village of Castiglione delle Stiviere, so called to distinguish it from another town of the same name. From Castiglione the road runs nearly southeast—along the level plain which extends nearly to the Mincio, in the direction of the road, and spreads out to the right of it as far as the eye can reach. But on the other side of the road the structure of the country is different. A range of high hills starts out just behind Castiglione and shuts in the plain upon that side. At first it is only a single ridge,—broken on the top but coming down directly to the plain:—but after about two miles the chain breaks into two or three irregular ridges,—some of them being isolated hills, rising to a considerable height,—smooth though steep and accessible to the very top. The range completely overlooks the plain, and commands the road along which the French army must pass on its way to Mantua. Upon the summit of the hills,—visible across the plain for a considerable distance, have been built several villages,—Solferino being the first, about three miles from Castiglione,—Cavriana the next, four miles beyond, and Volta the third, three miles still further on. At Solferino, upon the summit of the highest hill, stands a square stone tower erected many years ago,—and nearly in front, though a little south of this, rises a large rounded hill, looking like an enormous mound, or *mamelon*, built expressly for its protection.

The Austrians had taken possession of all these heights and covered them with their cannon. Solferino they had evidently regarded as the key of their position, and had filled it with their artillery. The tower was at the outset occupied by the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, as a place of observation, but when the heat of battle approached it he withdrew to another a few miles further on. The projecting mound was also held by cannon, and artillery had been planted here and there along the hills all the way to Volta. Directly in front of Solferino also, upon the open plain, the Austrians had planted powerful batteries on both sides of the road,—pointing towards Castiglione and offering a most formidable opposition to the advance of the French. The Austrian infantry was massed in behind these batteries upon the level plain. The whole Austrian force amounted to very nearly 200,000 men, and it is not easy to conceive of a stronger position than that which they thus held. The Emperor commanded in person, and was perfectly confident that he could not be driven from his ground, and that he could here at last offer a successful opposition to the invading forces of the French.

The French army had come up meantime from Brescia, and NAPOLEON had established his head-quarters at Castiglione on the night before the engagement. His plan of battle was at once arranged with VICTOR EMANUEL, and before light in the morning the French troops were in position. As you will see by any map of the ground, his line of battle was nearly at right angles with the range of hills held by the Austrians.

Standing at Castiglione, and looking down the Mantua road, Gen. NIEL with his division, (the 4th) held the extreme right wing:—MCMAHON, with the 3d, was in the centre, and BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, with the 2d, on the left. NIEL was to make the attack upon the Austrian left, in the open plain, and force it back: MCMAHON was to hold the Austrian centre in check while this was being done, and then support the attack after it should be accomplished, and BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS was to do the same. The French line formed a radius some six miles long, which was to swing round upon BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS' division as a pivot, gradually encircling the Austrians and driving them back upon the hills, from which they were then to be forced at the point of the bayonet. VICTOR EMANUEL's force formed the extreme left of the allied army, and was to move up against the Austrians from the other side of the hills, and especially to cut off their retreat in that direction.

When I reached Castiglione—which I did as I stated in my former letter, by coming in with the artillery wagons of Gen. CANROBERT's division, which had been held in reserve, I rushed immediately to the highest hill about a mile from the village,—and when I reached the summit the Austrian left wing had been pushed across the road, and MCMAHON's division was closing in for the grand assault upon the centre. The Austrians kept up a rapid and heavy cannonade which was replied to with still greater heat by the French, who were pushing their batteries further and further on upon the circumference of the circle on which they were moving. New batteries, from time to time, opened their fires from still more distant points,—and we could distinctly see the enormous masses of MCMAHON's infantry deployed in the plain; and moving up to the attack. The scene was terrible, but magnificent beyond description. The smoke and the distance prevented us from seeing any of the details. We could distinguish no individuals, nor see men falling as their ranks were swept by the cannon balls. But it looked as if the enormous thunder clouds of heaven had descended to the earth and were pouring their lightnings into each other's breasts. We did not stop to think of the issue, nor of our own position, in case the French should be defeated. The excitement and splendor of the spectacle overpowered all other thoughts; and it was only by an effort of the will that we could picture to ourselves the murderous slaughter of human beings which those swelling volumes of smoke concealed from view. Solferino was finally carried at about 3 o'clock,—after two most desperate and unsuccessful charges, in both of which the French were repulsed, and some of their regiments—especially the Turcos and Zouaves—terribly cut to pieces. The third attempt was crowned with victory;—the Austrians were driven from the ground but retired without disorder, mainly in the direction of Cavriana, Volta and the Mincio. Gen. MCMAHON's division followed them with murderous discharges of artillery and swept them down by hundreds at a blow. The battle on this side was substantially over at 5 o'clock, when the heavy storm, accompanied with thunder, wind and rain, broke upon the field. The French were not in condition to push the pursuit very far, and did not renew the engagement after the storm. The Austrians had thrown up a *tête de pont* a little beyond Volta to protect their retreat across the Mincio,—but they were not molested, in that direction. A very large body of them, however, retreating towards Peschiera on the Lake Garda side, were received by the Sardinian army at about 7 o'clock, and a tremendous fight ensued at the little village of San Martino,—which lasted until after dark. The firing upon the King's side was especially sharp and effective. The guns were served with wonderful rapidity, and the Austrians were compelled to give way;—but they retreated in order, planting batteries every few minutes to protect their rear and thus effectually holding their pursuers in check.

Night finally ended the contest and hung her impassable curtain between the combatants. The field had been admirably contested on both sides. All agree that the Austrians fought with desperate courage and resolution, and that their artillery was especially effective. The men stood to their guns until they were absolutely cut to pieces or driven off at the point of the bayonet. It was in that weapon, and in the headlong, uncalculating and unconquerable courage with which they use it, that the superiority of the French was most marked, and it was this which gave them the victory. NAPOLEON took a most active personal part throughout the day. After getting a general view of the field from the heights of Castiglione, he descended to the plain and moved about from place to place, as the emergency required. One of his body guard told us the next day that he was repeatedly exposed to the most imminent danger, as the balls of the enemy fell thickly around him. The guard himself, who stood near the Emperor all day, had received upon the front rim of his heavy helmet, a grape-shot, which indented the metal and inflicted a slight wound upon his head. The Austrian Emperor is said, also, to have behaved with sufficient gallantry, and to have *shed tears* when the Solferino hill was taken and he saw that the day was lost. LOUIS NAPOLEON did not return to Castiglione after the battle, but immediately established his head quarters upon the advanced portion of the field, at Cavriana,—six miles further on. As I descended the hill at dusk, the enormous train of his *equipages* was already in motion, and the flags from the house he had occupied were taken down.

H. J. R.

### The Wounded—The Field of Battle—Miscellaneous Incidents—Personal Observations, &c.

CASTIGLIONE, Monday, June 27, 1859.

The day after the battle, instead of going forward with the head-quarters of the army, I remained behind to see the wounded and to go over the ground where the fight had been the most severe. During the whole of Friday night, and all through Saturday and Sunday, the wounded of both armies continued to be brought in. They were removed from the field where they lay as rapidly as possible, and brought to some point where their wounds could be dressed. All the churches and accessible buildings of this town, public and private, were occupied—the officers being generally taken to private houses so far as practicable. But for thousands no shelter whatever could be found, and they were from necessity left in the open air. As fast as their wounds could be dressed they were removed to the next town beyond,—which is Montechiaro, five miles distant,—and from thence to Brescia, twelve miles further, that being the first town of any considerable size and at all adequate to the care of such an immense number of persons. I was at Montechiaro when the great procession began to arrive. At the entrance of the town stands a large building used as a hospital, fronting upon a small open space and being placed at the angle of two diverging roads. As the wounded arrived, those of them who could go no further were taken off the carts and left here, while the rest moved on to Brescia. I never saw so heart-rending a sight as was presented in front of that hospital. The army seems not to be provided with any means of removing the wounded, but relies entirely upon the conveyances they can procure from the surrounding peasantry. Everything for miles around had been called into requisition. For the most part they consisted of the rude, heavy ox-carts of the farmers, made to carry stone or other ponderous articles over the fields. Each of them had a flat platform six or eight feet wide and twelve or fifteen long. Some hay was spread upon this, and upon that the wounded soldiers were placed as thickly as they could be laid—without shelter of any kind, or pillows for their heads or blankets for their limbs, except such as they might happen to have upon them. The weather has been excessively warm,—the storm on the day of the battle being the last rain that has fallen,—and yesterday and to-day the sky has been perfectly clear and the air heated with the warmest rays of an Italian sun. The roads are perfectly hard and very dusty:—and it was utterly impossible for well persons to travel along them with any comfort without protection of some kind from the heat. You can judge then of the intense suffering which these thousands of maimed and mutilated creatures must have endured during that fearful journey of ten or fifteen miles—performed at the slowest pace of heavy oxen, and compelled constantly to stop by some interruption of the procession. It was enough to melt the most obdurate heart to see the state in which they arrived. The peasants who drove them seemed not to have the slightest sense of their condition, or to take the least pains to alleviate their agony. Some of the soldiers themselves—whose wounds were least serious and permitted them to move about,—had cut branches from the willows and other trees that border the road, and made of them a slight shade for some of those who could only lie upon their backs, their faces turned to the brazen and the burning sky. As far as the eye could see, a dense cloud of white dust marked the approach of the advancing train. As the carts came into the town, many of the poor wretches stretched out their hands, piteously crying for water, or for wine, as they were perishing of thirst. The people of the village had prepared, so far as possible, for their reception. Committees had been appointed, a quantity of soup had been prepared, and the young woman and men of the place went to work to supply the most pressing necessities of the poor creatures who were suffering on their behalf. They went about from cart to cart, asking what each needed, and provided for them to the best of their ability. Austrians and French were mingled indiscriminately and were treated with precisely the same kindness and attention. As a general thing the Austrians were very badly wounded, and seemed to suffer terribly. They were, so far as had been convenient, placed upon the same carts,—and frequently six or eight carts would arrive with none but Austrians upon them; but still more frequently there would be three or four Austrians upon a cart with twice as many French,—and in many cases I have seen a French soldier assisting the Austrian, who lay by his side, into some easier position, or endeavoring to procure for him water or something else of which he seemed to be in need. All differences of nationality were submerged in the intense and overmastering agonies of their common fate. Upon one cart which came up lay an Austrian who had died on the road—and close by his side was a French soldier just able to raise himself from his place and beg for water. As he raised his head he looked over at his companion and said, as if envying his lot, "Poor fellow—he needs nothing now." The Austrian lay at full length upon the cart,—his hands crossed upon his breast, and his face, which was turned directly upward to the sun, wearing an expression of intense suffering. Five or six others, less severely wounded, were sitting in front. Upon another cart lay a poor fellow, entirely naked above his waist, except a broad bandage which had been passed around his body to protect a frightful wound received from a musket ball in his side,—the ball seemed to have passed entirely through his body—his face was pale and inexpressibly sad,—and he had just strength enough left to lift himself up and beg for water. It was immediately brought and as soon as his condition was perceived he was lifted off the cart in the blanket on which he was lying and placed in the hall of the hospital—but he lived only a few minutes longer. As they were lifting him out the blanket was drawn from under the feet of another poor fellow lying in the same cart, and the motion extorted from him a cry of anguish more intense than I ever heard before.

But it is utterly useless to multiply notices of individual cases of suffering. Indeed it would be impossible to mention a hundredth part of the instances of dreadful agony which attracted my special attention at the time:—and if each one of them could be described in writing, not even a faint impression would be given of the fearful horrors of the scene as it met the eye of a spectator. If you can imagine the open area in front of the City Hall filled with carts, upon every one of which lay from five to ten or twelve men in soldiers' uniform, so far as they were dressed at all,—nearly all bareheaded, their faces, clothes and hands clotted with blood, groaning and writhing in pain,—and then conceive Broadway, as far as the eye can see, to be filled with an unbroken procession of just such carts laden in the same sad style,—the cattle bellowing, the drivers shouting, and with the usual accompaniments of a great and half-regulated crowd, you may form some idea of the character and magnitude of this dreadful scene. As a general thing the wounded made but little noise. Many of them were too much exhausted,—none of them cried aloud, and comparatively few could be heard to groan. But there was no mistaking the expression of their faces, which spoke of intense agony, in spite of all their efforts to suppress and conquer it. As I was riding through the principal street in Castiglione this afternoon, passing the largest hospital, I saw lying in the street close to the wall, fifty or sixty Austrian wounded who had just been brought in from the field, and for whom no place within the building could yet be found. One of them, a large, powerful man, with an intelligent face, was sitting upright with his back against the wall and uttering with a chattering sound the most intense and heart-rending yells of pain. He looked eagerly into the face of every one who passed, as if he *must* have help—but he could only await his turn. In another part of the town, on a cross-road leading from the hill in front of Solferino, I met twenty-one ox-carts laden with Austrians in every stage of suffering. One of the carts contained but two,—and in the extremity of their agony they had half risen to their knees, grappled one another by the shoulder and were gazing into each other's faces with a fixed and stony look of frenzied horror which I shall never forget.

Just before dark on Sunday evening I looked into the large church in this place to which the greatest number of the wounded were taken. It was a Catholic Church, of course, as there are no others here All the furniture of every kind had been taken out. from the altar and side chapels as well as from the nave of the building, and upon rows of mattrasses extended lengthwise on the stone floor, as closely as they could lie, the wounded were placed. All whose injuries would permit their removal had been taken away and sent on to Montechiaro, Brescia and other towns, and only those were left who seemed very near their end. In one side chapel lay *eight* Austrians—two or three gasping for breath and in the very act of dying—and not one of the whole eight could possibly, as it seemed to me, live an hour. The entire floor was covered with the poor victims of war, nearly all rapidly approaching the same extremity. Men and women, charged with the care of them, were passing to and fro—not to soothe or comfort the dying, for there was no time for that—but looking for those who might still be saved. And over the altar, looking down upon this horrid scene, was an immense, well-painted, life-like picture illustrating the Sermon on the Mount, and representing the Redeemer saying to those about him,—"*Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God.*" What an awful comment did that scene present upon that sacred text!

I left the streets of Castiglione on the night after the battle at about 10 o'clock, and retired to a house a little out of town, where I had been fortunate enough to secure lodgings for the night. At that time the place was absolutely *crammed* with troops. Whole trains of artillery wagons were blockaded in the narrow streets, on their way forward to the main army, and by the carts and donkeys bringing the wounded from the field. Every house was filled with the disabled, or crowded by soldiers seeking food—for their camps had been broken up by the battle, and thousands of them were separated from their *corps*. The dragoons were taking their horses to the great fountain in the public square for water. The great multitude of *vivandières*, peddlers, wine-dealers, sutlers and other adventurers who always hang upon the outskirts of a great army, were bustling and hurrying with their preparations for the night, and everything seemed to be thrown into the most utter and hopeless confusion. It seemed impossible that the town should be cleared of its new population and that anything like order could be restored within a week. The next morning I drove into the town, expecting to be checked and blockaded at every turn, but I drove directly through it, not meeting a dozen vehicles of any kind on the way, and seeing almost nothing whatever even of the remnant of the mighty and motley host which had crowded it the night before. The whole had completely disappeared—and that with a rapidity which seemed absolutely marvellous. The great mass of the army which had been actively engaged encamped for the night upon the field of battle—each division having its own camp and the several portions of the army being scattered over an area of several miles. During the night, or at a very early hour in the morning, those still in the town had moved forward and were rapidly followed by the usual train. I drove through the town and out upon the great Mantua road, to that part of the open plain on which the struggle had been most severe. We passed two or three camps, not yet broken up, on the way, and found, at the very entrance of the field, a body of the Chasseurs d'Afrique drawn up upon the side of the road—their horses standing with their heads towards it. I got out and walked out upon the field. The dead body of a French soldier lay in the ditch directly beside the road—and on both sides, at distances of ten or fifteen rods apart, were horses, lying where they had fallen during the engagement. One of the horses, belonging to the Corps of Chasseurs, had been badly wounded by a ball, which had broken one of his hind legs—and a couple of men led him off to the back part of the field and shot him through the head with a pistol The poor creature, dizzied by the shot which had failed to kill him, wheeled rapidly round half a dozen times in a circle and then started off, limping upon three legs, and dashing past the men who tried in vain to stop him, plunged into the midst of his old corps, and took his accustomed place in the ranks He was driven off once or twice, but in spite of all efforts to prevent him, he succeeded in returning, and it was at least twenty minutes before they could force him away. He seemed determined to die, if die he must, in the midst of his companions.

AN EPISODE—CURIOUS INSTANCE OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF A PANIC.

The field as far as the eye could reach was strewn with dead, though only the horses could be distinctly seen, as the field had been covered with wheat, some of which in spite of the terrible trampling it had received, was still standing and concealed the bodies of many of the men. Leaving the carriage on the road to meet me further on, I turned into the field intending to cross it; but I had not gone more than twenty rods when a tremendous outcry, such as only an excited Italian can raise, from my driver attracted my attention and called me back. I found everybody in commotion. The Chasseurs d'Afrique had left the road and were drawn up in the adjacent field—everybody seemed preparing for a movement of some kind. Carriages were hastily drawn out of the road, and presently a train of artillery wagons, fifteen or twenty in number, came rushing up from the direction of Volta—the horses being lashed by their riders into a full gallop, and the officers in command dashing ahead at full speed to clear the way. As soon as I could emerge from the dense cloud of dust in which their sweeping rush had enveloped us, I inquired of a chasseur who stood near me the meaning of the movement. He said he presumed the Austrians had made a stand ahead, and were about to renew the fight, and that these artillery wagons had been dispatched back in all haste for fresh supplies of ammunition. The explanation seemed satisfactory enough, and as the Austrians were believed to be at least eight or ten miles away, and as the heights of Solferino and Cavriana, in plain sight, were crowded with French troops, no special reason was apparent for any alarm. I started therefore again across the field, but my driver insisted upon instantly returning to Montechiaro, as he was perfectly convinced the Austrians were at hand. Finding that I could not control him in the least, and that my only choice was to go with him or be left afoot, under a burning sun, some six miles from Castiglione, I made the best of a bad case and went back as far as that place and then discharged him. I had engaged him only for the ride to Solferino, as our regular vehicle had been taken by "Malakoff" to go to Brescia to post our letters of the previous night.

Thinking nothing of the affair of the artillerymen, or of the Austrians, we stopped at the first inn we saw, and finding we could get absolutely *nothing* to eat, and but a very little wine to drink, we made the best meal we could under such unpropitious circumstances, and then sauntered through the town in search of another vehicle. But we found it utterly impossible to obtain one—as everything in the least degree available had been taken for the service of the wounded. It was too hot to walk—so we sat down upon the piazza of a *café* on the principal street. to lay some plan as to our future movements. A Piedmontese Captain sat upon a chair near us, pouring cold water upon his wounded leg, and comfortably smoking a cigar. Wounded soldiers were sitting upon the sidewalks. Zouaves, with their arms in slings, or limping with canes, were lounging about; the shops were open—officers were riding along, walking their horses in the hot sun, and the traffickers and other towns-people were about their usual business. Having had very little rest the night before, and being greatly oppressed by the heat, I soon fell asleep—as did also my friend FORSYTH, of Troy, who sat beside me.

We were speedily roused by an evident and unusual commotion—and, looking up, we saw men running down the street with uncommon agility. Their numbers and their speed increased. Zouaves and other soldiers were running as fast as the rest. I stepped into the street and asked three or four soldiers in succession what was the matter. Each gave me the same reply—"*Je ne sais pas*"—but never stopped his running in the least. Presently one shouted as loudly as his spent breath would permit, "*Ils tuent les blessés,*" (they are killing the wounded.) And when I asked him "*Who?*" he replied, "*Les Austrichiens.*" This was certainly rather startling information, and, as it was backed up by a general flight of the whole *mobile* population, we began to think it was time for us to be moving also. We accordingly started off at a round pace—but were compelled to stop now and then, and draw up close to the wall to prevent being run over by the advancing crowd. French mounted officers came tearing down the street, spurring their horses into a dead run over the pavement. Shutters were closed—doors bolted—and Sardinian flags pulled in with a good deal more alacrity than they had been hung out the day before. Everybody who had a cart and horse mounted it and started. I saw a Zouave, who had been limping through the street not a moment before, seize a horse which stood at the entrance of a stable-yard, without saddle, bridle, or even halter,—leap on his back, and holding by the mane, kick and halloo him into a keen gallop down the street. Everybody was running for dear life. We went with the crowd until we cleared the town and reached the high road to Lonato. A French officer, whom I recognized as one I had seen in command of the guard of the wounded, came dashing along *en grand galop.* I called out to him as he rushed past, "*Are the Austrians there?*" "*On dit,*" was his only reply. Following close to his heels came one of the large wagons belonging to the Imperial *suite*, and in it a young man to whom I had seen the surgeons of the Imperial household especially deferential the day before. Next came an open chaise, with two civilians, one of whom was lashing the horse and the other fighting off the soldiers who were trying their best to climb up behind. By this time we had stopped running and fallen into a leisurely walk; the men in the chaise were touchingly sympathetic, and consolingly shouted to us that we were certainly lost, as the Austrian dragoons were slashing their way, right and left, directly in our rear. This decided us to quit running altogether, as it was quite hopeless to run away from pursuing cavalry. This relaxation of our pace and the recovery of our wind induced a cooler view of the whole affair; and we were already beginning to see its farcical character when our cowardly coachman came puffing and blowing behind us, his face swelling with fear and red with heat. He raised his eyes and clasped his hands in pity as he passed us, and soon turned off from the road and buried his stalwart form in a field of wheat. This quite reconciled us to the desperate state of things, and laughing at his sorrows we entirely forgot our own. Reasoning the case, moreover, as we walked along, we thought it just possible that a corps of Austrian horse might have dashed in from Peschiera to rescue the prisoners, of whom there were 6,000 in Castiglione; but anything beyond this seemed quite impossible. The whole body of fugitives upon our road was out of sight, but a long cloud of dust on the road to Montechiaro showed that in that direction the panic was unabated. As we had agreed to meet "Malakoff" on his return from Brescia at Montechiaro, we struck into the cross roads leading through the farms and country districts, and after a couple of hours' brisk walking reached that place. We found it in the very height of the fever, and it was with a good deal of difficulty that we prevailed upon the landlord of the inn to open his doors and give us possession of the rooms we had previously engaged.

This was certainly the most remarkable instance of a pure *panic* I ever saw—and the most striking feature of it was the rapidity with which it increased in force and volume as it rolled along. We heard afterwards that it produced the most serious results when it overtook the trains of wounded on the road to Brescia. They were tumbled headlong from the carts into the roadside, and many of them were run over by the artillery-wagons, as they were utterly concealed from sight by the dense cloud of dust which hung over the road. Of its results at Brescia our regular correspondent, who was on the spot, will give a detailed account. I have since tried very hard to find out how it originated, but with only indifferent success. At first we were told that a squadron of Piedmontese cavalry, who were promenading the country in the direction of Castiglione, had been mistaken for Austrians. But an officer in the camp of Gen. CANROBERT, which we visited the next day,—upon the farthest extreme of the field of battle,—told us that it came from *five* Austrian soldiers, who had concealed themselves in the bushes after the fight and now came in to surrender. They were said to have stated that the Austrian army were rapidly coming up in full force, and would soon be in possession of Castiglione. In that camp no alarm seems to have been created,—but when the rumor reached the ammunition train, a mile or so in the rear, it set them scampering off in the manner I have rehearsed. They ran their horses all the way to Brescia,—some seventeen miles,—and reached there at about 3 o'clock. Why they did not communicate the alarm to the corps of Chasseur d'Afriques, through which they passed, or why their officers did not pause for further inquiry, are among the mysteries of a *stampede.* On reaching Brescia, as soon as they found out that their alarm was groundless, they returned;—but as they were separated from their camp they were entirely without provisions of any kind, and reached Castiglione on Sunday at about noon,—both horses and men completely exhausted. Several of the former indeed had fallen in the traces and been left behind on the road. As we came out of the inn where we had been lunching, we saw three artillerymen sitting upon the sidewalk—their horses standing near—and all completely worn out. They told us of the flight, and said they had eaten nothing whatever since they left their camp on the morning of the previous day—and that neither they nor their horses could go a step further. They had no money,—nobody had offered them anything to eat,—and it is not a French soldier's habit ever to ask a favor from any one. We gave them money enough to procure some food, and they soon after started on to join their corps.

I do not suppose the French papers will say much about this affair, and I have therefore been more particular in mentioning it. Soldiers, certainly, are only men, and when not under the immediate control of their officers, are doubtless subject to all the ordinary weaknesses of humanity. But it is not creditable to the officers of the French army that they should have permitted so idle a fright to produce such serious results,—especially that they themselves should have shared in the panic and led the flight. An immense amount of very serious injury was done, and many of the wounded soldiers lost their lives by it. I observe that the authorities of the town of Brescia have published a notice calling on all those who lost valuable articles in consequence of the alarm to apply for their restoration.

Early on Sunday morning I was awakened at Montechiaro by loud singing under my window, which opened directly on the street. Looking out, I saw a flock of Austrian prisoners, who had arrived from Castiglione and were on their way to Brescia and Milan. They were driven along precisely like a flock of sheep—half-a-dozen French dragoons leading the way—a single file inclosing them on each side of the road, and ten or a dozen bringing up the rear. Their uniform was very simple—tight, blue pantaloons, and brown, coarse linen jackets, with blue German caps. Each one carried his blanket or overcoat rolled up and slung over his shoulders, like a large life-preserver. They were generally in good spirits, and when I first saw them were singing in full force some song of which I could not catch the words. There were Hungarians and Lombard Italians among them, and now and then one of them would shout out, *Viva l'Italia*, which of course would elicit cheers from the surrounding crowd. There were about 5,000 of them in all, and as soon as they had passed, the train of the wounded again came on.

In the afternoon we again rode out upon the field of battle. Taking the Mantua road which leads directly across the plain, we drove through the middle of the fields upon which the first and fiercest of the combat had been waged. For over four miles in length, and at least two in width, the fields—alternately mulberry orchards, corn fields and fields of wheat, were strewn with the dead and with the relics and remnants of the horrid contest. More than half the dead had already been buried, as the intense heat had compelled the peasants, in self defence, to lose no time in performing this office. But still here and there over the fields, very near the road, dead bodies were lying, and they grew thicker and thicker as we went back towards and among the low bushes at the back of the field where the early part of the bloody struggle had been waged. This was just the point which the battle had reached when we had our first view of it from the heights of Castiglione. It was just there that the French infantry were massed and exposed immovable for the moment to the terrible cannonade of the Austrian battery, which poured its incessant storm of ball and shot upon them, until a deadly charge of the bayonet drove them back towards the hills, which they held until the last. The bodies of Austrians and French were mixed thickly together—as each in turn had occupied the ground. They lay just as they had fallen,—some upon their backs, some on their faces nearly all at full length, and very few with any indications of muscular contortions or of special pain. One Austrian, quite by himself, lay flat upon his back, with both hands raised as if in supplication—a cannon ball had utterly crushed into a shapeless mass of flesh both his legs, just above the ankle. Another lay in the same position with the whole of his face completely shot away. Not one whom I observed had his hat on—all were bareheaded, and many were without their coats. Muskets, some broken, but most of them quite uninjured, lay scattered all over the field. Cartridges unused, in immense quantities, were strewn about;—balls of all kinds could be picked up everywhere, though many had sunk into the earth;—ramrods, bayonets, priming tubes, and all the little utensils of war lay around;—bits of torn clothing, gloves, belts, pocket combs such as soldiers carry, and great quantities of letters were strewn about in every direction;—and at least a hundred dead horses could be seen from any point where you might choose to stand,—some torn almost asunder by cannon balls,—some pierced in the side by grape shot, and others with their legs completely shot away. A surface of level ground, embracing according to the best estimate I could make, not less than *six square miles,* was densely covered with these ghastly relics of the fight. I could not spend much time in traversing the field, for the bodies, owing to the intense heat, were in an advanced stage of decomposition and the stench was overpowering. But as I went along I picked up a cannon ball and a bayonet, which I hope may in due time reach the TIMES Office and serve as memorials of the day. It would have been easy to collect cart-loads of both.

Of the mulberry trees in the orchards which form a considerable portion of the field, probably more than half escaped without being touched at all. Some were cut down entirely by large cannon balls and others showed scars of shot upon their torn bark. I saw one tree about six inches in diameter, in which a twelve-pound shot had completely imbedded itself,—the wood of the tree having closed over the ball, leaving only a small part of its surface visible, and leading one to wonder how so large a ball could possibly have found admission through so small a hole.

At one point by the side of the road ten or fifteen peasants were burying the dead. They gathered them from the field upon hand-barrows, from which they were rolled into the hollow places on the roadside, from which gravel had been taken to repair the track,—and after five or six, or as many as the space would hold, had been tumbled in, a foot or two of dirt was shoveled over them. No attempt was made to remove any of their clothing, or to lay them side by side or in any particular position. They were tumbled in just as it happened,—and were covered up just as they chanced to fall. In many cases they were laid lengthwise, in single file, and then covered over,—a second row being next put in,—then a third, a fourth, &c. In this way over 200 had been buried in a single place. It will take a long time to dispose of all the dead, and the carcasses of the horses also;—and if this excessively hot weather continues, the health of the vicinity cannot fail to suffer.

We made a hasty visit to day to the head quarters of the Piedmontese army at Desenzano, a pleasant little town on the shores of Lake Guarda. Their wounded were still arriving, and I could not help noticing the superior accommodations provided for them. They were brought in ambulances, but somewhat like an omnibus, with springs, cushions, mattresses and pillows, and an awning to protect them from the sun. Not one solitary vehicle of the kind have I seen in connection with the French army. Their wounded seem to be left to such casual comfort as can be bought of the surrounding peasantry;—and nothing can excuse the barbarous cruelty which attended the removal of the tens of thousands who were taken from the bloody field of Solferino. I cannot believe that this is usual with the French army,—but the necessity which arose must certainly have been foreseen and should have been provided for.

Yours, H. J. R.

## BRESCIA AND THE BATTLE-GROUND.

### The Wounded of the Battle—Their Sufferings—The Panic at Brescia—The Battle-Ground Revisited—The Ensemble of the Fight—A Recapitulation of Events.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BRESCIA, Italy, Saturday, June 25.

To-day your correspondent was in luck. War has its comedies and farces, as well as its tragedies and dramas. I have just been the witness of the most stupendous farce on record, but before I attempt its relation I must give a word of preface in order to render it intelligible.

This morning, instead of returning to the battle-field of Solferino, I found it necessary to go Brescia, fifteen miles away, to post letters. Leaving the rest of the party to go to the battle-field, I took our carriage and started toward Brescia. The route was crowded with wounded soldiers, and several attempts by officers in charge were made to press my carriage into service. But the American Legation at Paris, which is always liberal with sealing wax, proved my salvation, for sealing wax exerts a wonderful influence in Europe.

The road from Castiglione to Brescia was one continuous procession of wounded. No five minutes passed without encountering wagon loads of these poor fellows on their way to Brescia, Bergamo or Milan. These wagons carried, projecting over the wheels, a platform; on this platform was placed straw or hay, on which reposed the wounded men. The wagons had no springs, and yet there was no other conveyance, even for men with amputated limbs and deep-seated, bleeding wounds. The sun poured down with a heat of 88°, the road was a cloud of dust, the flies settled upon their bloody clothes and bleeding wounds, men died and were left at the roadside, to be interred by the peasants, and the living lay more like dead than living men in this long march for a resting-place for their wounds. When they came fresh from the battle field, as we saw them on the day of the great battle, they carried on their faces an expression of quiet determination, of stoical indifference to danger and suffering. To-day they had a look of utter desolation, the air of men deserted by all the world to their miserable fate. Here and there women, boys and priests ran out to hand them soup, wine or water, or branches of trees to form themselves a shelter from the rays of the sun, or to keep the flies from their festering wounds. It was an aphorism of the ancient Generals, that a dead or badly wounded soldier is no longer of any value; but the French, certainly a most commiserate people for the suffering, made all the preparations in their power to avoid the reproach of cruelty to their wounded. Yet when such a battle as that of Solferino takes place, when the wounded left upon the hands of the victors number from twenty to thirty thousand, it is impossible to provide them the necessary comforts. I know of nothing, and never conceived of anything so apparently cruel, so heart-rending as this long march of the deserted, forsaken, suffering men in search of a hospital. It brought home to the hardest-hearted the horrors of war, in all their enormity, and ought to have been witnessed by the commanders in front, rather than by the powerless in the rear. But the commanders only occupy themselves with what lies before them; what falls behind is left to the mercies of others.

Imagine as an example,—one of many I saw,—a poor Austrian soldier in the last agonies of death, who could no longer support the joltings of the ox-cart, and who had made the French, his companions on the same cart, understand that he wanted to descend. Two of the French, wounded only in the arms, assisted him from the cart and placed him sitting upright against a stone. The cart went on, for the driver was an Italian, and was working for money. There the Austrian was dying, and the two French soldiers stood by him, utterly unable to give him other relief than their sympathy, and this they could only express by a mute respect. When he died he was no doubt rolled down the bank to be buried by the peasants, while the French soldiers sought to arrive at Brescia as best they could The Austrian, French and Piedmontese soldiers were mixed promiscuously on the wagons, and everywhere the same attentions were shown to one as to the other. Men with amputated arms sat upright in order to give more place to those with amputated legs, and in these mutual kindnesses no regard was paid to nationalities.

This was the history of the whole journey from Castiglione to Brescia. But now comes the immense farce of which I have already spoken in the commencement of this letter. I arrived at the head of the convoys of wounded, for these were the first to arrive at Brescia from the battle-field. A great crowd was collected at the eastern gate of the city to see them arrive and to obtain news. I was importuned myself for news by the citizens, and only extricated myself with difficulty from the crowd. I drove to the Post-office, then to the Albergo Reale, where I was just finishing the only regular meal's victuals I had had in several days, when I heard a great commotion in the street, and the cry of "*Tedeschi!*" "*Tedeschi!*" (the Germans! the Germans!) loudly shouted by the people. I ran out, and was the witness of a scene which, at this moment, I hardly know whether to cry or laugh over. Men, women and children ran screaming through the streets shouting the fearful word *Tedeschi!* The doors and shutters of the stores and houses were closed and barricaded in a twinkling, the Sardinian flags disappeared as if by magic from the windows and balconies, and even men and women jerked the tri-colored ribbons from their button-holes. Such a panic I never saw in my life. The *reveille* was beaten for the National Guard, now the only regular defenders of the city, the French and Sardinian reinforcements in town on their way to the army at Solferino were called on to assist, the gates of the city were closed, and each gate in ten minutes' time was bristling with the bayonets of the brave Brescians and their volunteer aids of the regular service. Consternation was depicted on every face.

I was surrounded for information; I assured the people that such a report was simply absurd; that the day before I had seen the Austrians defeated on all sides at the great battle and pushed back by the French to the Mincio. One immense, aldermanic individual, evidently a rich proprietor, implored me in the best French he could command in such a solemn moment to reassure him. I did the best I could, with but indifferent success; he was alarmed to the bone, and rushed away to the defence of his property or more likely to hide himself. But for half an hour at least your correspondent was the lion of Brescia.

All this was very well if it had rested here. But now there came galloping into town a string of frightened French soldiers, their horses covered with foam and exhausted with a fifteen miles gallop, themselves covered with dust, and like their horses, out of breath. They declared that the Austrian army, 150,000 strong, the remains of the army after the battle of Solferino, having been surrounded by the French army, and had their retreat cut off, had escaped in the direction of Brescia, and that their cavalry was in close pursuit of them; that they were giving no quarters to whatever they found on their route, that they were killing the wounded, and that they would soon be at the gates of Brescia! The whole army of reserve stationed at Castiglione, numbering 20,000 men, were the subjects of this fright, and the most of those arrived in Brescia to confirm the news that had already thrown the town into a fever. When these soldiers assured me, one after the other, that the Austrian cavalry was actually upon their heels, that they had even seen them, and that they were cutting everybody down on their route without mercy, I confess that, notwithstanding the conviction that the thing was impossible, I felt some misgivings as to the safety of my own skin, and, instead of returning immediately to join our company at Castiglione, as had been agreed upon, I ordered my baggage carried to a room in the hotel and the horses put up, determined if the worst came to the worst, to fall back upon the American eagle for protection. And now I began to feel remorse of conscience for the ridicule I had often thrown on that poor bird. I promised never more to call it owl, or buzzard, or any other of those naughty names we are too apt to heap on our glorious spread-eagle. This resolution reassured me for a moment, but then came the recollection that one of my passports bore the name of DANIEL WEBSTER, and I thought of the HULSEMANN letter and of MARTIN KOSZTA, and the slightest shade of chicken flesh came stealing over me again.

But I determined to go into the street and to resolutely inspect the imminence of the danger. I met first a crowd, of which the centre was a rich citizen, explaining that there was no danger, since the gates were closed and well defended against any attack of cavalry, and that before the Austrian artillery could arrive to batter down the gates, the French would be upon them. The next group was composed of the new Governor of the city and his aids, just appointed by the King of Sardinia—a handsome man, the Governor, with a handsome uniform and fine teeth, which latter he appeared anxious to bring into evidence as to *his* incredulity at least, for he went sauntering along with his sword upside down on his shoulder, with an air which plainly said, "Who's afeered? It isn't I. But I'll go down and see all the same."

I, too, went to the east gate, through which I had entered but an hour before, totally unconscious that the whole Austrian army was in the rear, cutting down everybody in their way. There I found the National Guard collected in large numbers, so large as to be able to open the gates with security, having first, however, posted sentinels up the road to give the alarm when they saw the enemy approaching. But no enemy arrived, and instead thereof we received positive intelligence that no Austrians had escaped through the French lines, and that in all probability they were across the Mincio.

When at last the conviction arrived to the Brescians that they had been the victims of an immense mystification—that, in fact, it was but a false alarm, without any basis whatever, they were the first to laugh at their own credulity. Unfortunately the affair had a serious side to it. As already stated, the whole fifteen miles from Castiglione to Brescia was an almost continuous line of wounded soldiers, lying upon open platforms or carts driven by natives of the country. The cavalry and artillery dashed along the road at the top of their speed, crying to the wounded to save themselves, that the Austrian cavalry was coming, and was showing no quarter, even to the wounded. The effect was, that the drivers either discharged and abandoned their loads of wounded in the road, or abandoned their wagons and load, and hid themselves in the fields. Many of these poor unfortunates were thus run over by the artillery and cavalry and killed, while others died by the roadside from their increased sufferings. A wounded General was abandoned by his two aids-de-camp in the middle of the road, and as the artillery flew past him, he cried out that he would give a hundred francs to any one that would stop and take him along. No one appeared willing to stop for such a sum. The long and almost continuous train of carts and wagons, loaded with provisions for the army, were run into the canals which here border both sides of the public road, for irrigating purposes; the boxes were broken, and an immense quantity of the provisions, such as biscuit and flour, were lost. As horses on the route fell, their traces were cut and they were left to take care of themselves. Several horses died on the road, and others after arriving at Brescia. But all these accidents were but trifles compared to the suffering of the poor wounded soldiers, distributed in mass and without mercy all along the roadside, from Castiglione to Brescia. To some of them it would have been a mercy if the Austrians had actually been there to relieve them of their sufferings. An old army surgeon, who, with his staff, was on his way to join the army, met the flying artillery at ten miles from Brescia; he rushed into a wheat-field and hid himself, and then, after the first alarm was over, mounted his horse and hurried back to Brescia.

If the spectacle on the road during the day had been to me a melancholy one, the arrival in the evening at the east gate of Brescia of these poor fellows was a still more moving scene. I stood for several hours watching the cart-loads of wounded as they arrived, fatigued, covered with dust, and thirsty, many of them with their wounds broken open afresh from having been thrown off their platform into the road, and all of them silent with suffering and fatigue—not a few of them dying. A captain died on his cart just inside the gate from a gun-shot wound in the groin, while another captain by his side on the same wagon was groaning with pain, and shedding tears at the more miserable fate of his comrade.

The starting-point of this magnificent retreat of the reserve corps was variously stated by the men. They said they were without ammunition and cannon, the Imperial Guard having borrowed that morning all their ammunition and cannon, leaving in their place ten cannons taken from the enemy to be carried back as trophies. They were just mounting their horses to start back to Brescia for ammunition, and to place in safety the captured cannons, when their commander cried "*Aux armes!* The Austrian cavalry is on us!" And, sinking his spurs in his horse's side, he took the lead on the road to Brescia, and actually arrived here among the first; but, instead of stopping when once within the gates of Brescia, he galloped straight through the town to the western gate, and, perhaps, is running yet!

During the evening, I talked with a great number of the wounded men, as they lay on their carts, waiting for the citizens or their own surgeons to find them a resting-place. They gave me an immense number of details on the part they took themselves in the great battle the day before; each had his little history of the corner in which he struggled and fell, and each had his notion of the *ensemble* of the battle; but, for men who did the work, and saw no other part of the field than that on which they were engaged, it was not astonishing that on this point they did not agree.

At Brescia, twelve hospitals are placed at the disposition of the wounded, while in every house they accept as many as they can. Beside this, the stone flagging under the piazzas of the public buildings are strewn full, and the surgeons are doing all they can, in such a mass of wounded, to relieve their most pressing wants, for this is all they can hope for. One is most moved at the condition of the poor Austrians, for, although they are equally cared for with the others, they are prisoners, among strangers, and incapable of speaking the language of their protectors.

By 10 o'clock in the evening, the good people of Brescia became convinced that they had been made the victims of a false alarm, but the National Guard still remained under arms, and the town was, the whole evening, a most interesting scene of bustle and confusion.

CASTIGLIONE, Monday, June 27, 1859.

Yesterday, in order to get a better appreciation of the great battle of Solferino—for thus we learn the Emperor has entitled it—we visited the battle-field in detail, passed through the various divisions of the French army camped on the field, and visited the Emperor's head-quarters at the village of Cavriana.

But I must return a moment on the events of two days ago. The regular rendezvous of our company had been broken up by the *escapade* at Brescia, yet I was fortunate enough to find Mr. RAYMOND and the Judge at a hotel at Montechiaro, where we had already stopped, four miles west of Castiglione. They, too, it appears, had had a fright, to which mine was a trifle—for I was within a fortified city, while theirs was in the open field. Their retreat from the Austrians will stand as one of the most memorable on record. A run of ten miles on foot, through by-roads, with one eye continually over the shoulder to catch the first glimpse of the Austrian sabres, is no common gymnastic feat, especially for gentlemen only accustomed to the exercise of a quiet promenade on Broadway. The Judge took refuge for his courage in some of the memorable retreats of ancient times over the same ground. The Governor was sure that it was no dishonor for two disarmed men to run ten miles, when whole *corps de armée* ran twenty. We had a hearty laugh over this singular episode of the battle of Solferino, and then started for the scene of the late action.

It is now three days since the battle of Solferino was fought. The whole French army is encamped, in separate divisions, on the field, CANROBERT'S division occupying the southeast extremity of the field on the high-road to Mantua, and within fifteen miles of this place; NIEL occupying the eastern extremity toward Volta; the Emperor and the Imperial Guard the middle of the field at Cavriana; BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS and MCMAHON the centre in the plain, and more toward the entrance of the field at Castiglione.

The first impressions of the *ensemble* of the battle, as I saw it, and as I gave them to you in a previous letter, were confirmed and developed during this inspection of the field. From the men who were superintending the burying of the dead, and from officers in the various camps, we learned a mass of particulars which I believe will enable me to render a tolerably clear account of this stupendous conflict.

The French and Piedmontese army commenced the action at 5 o'clock in the morning. They were drawn up in one single line running nearly from north to south, facing the east, and extending over a distance of eight miles. The Piedmontese, under the King, formed the left wing, to the north; BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS came next, then MCMAHON, then NIEL, the latter occupying the extreme south, or right wing.

But this army was not to advance thus in a solid line to the attack of the enemy, on account of the nature of the ground and the enemy's position. Commencing at Castiglione, *and dividing the King's and Baraguay d'Hillier's divisions*, these ran out to the east to the distance of six miles, and terminated at Volta, a line of high hills on which the Austrians had taken position, and which could be easily defended with artillery to the plain on the south, as well as to that on the north. This hill position of the Austrians was at right angles to that of the Allies, but they had thrown out into the plain as well large bodies of men drawn up facing the French in lines from north to south, hoping that these might hold the French in check, but in case of disaster in the plain to fall back on the strong hill position.

The French line was to swing around like a door—BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS' division, near the town of Castiglione, forming the pivot of the movement, MCMAHON'S the centre, and NIEL'S the extreme. MCMAHON'S division was the heaviest, and was to act as a menace in keeping the Austrians massed in the centre, so that NIEL'S movement on the circumference should not be intercepted. Moreover, the strength of the Austrian position was at Solferino, about half way along the line of hills, and precisely where MCMAHON would fall in executing the movement assigned to him. The King, on the north side of the ridge, was to march east, taking the Austrians in the rear, as a diversion. CANROBERT'S division was to follow up the French line as a support in case of disaster.

The movement was executed as marked out by the Emperor, with the exception that the King was a little behind time in taking his position in the morning. BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS and NIEL commenced the attack, MCMAHON reserving his forces at first for the more desperate service required in the attack on the centre of the Austrian line, in front of and at Solferino. The plain was not swept of Austrians, the swinging movement of the French line was not finished till toward two o'clock of the afternoon, and now commenced the terrible struggle for the position on the long line of hills.

The French were obliged to advance in mass from a perfectly level plain up to the ridge, the whole sides of which were bristling with the enemy's artillery. The immense advantage of this position to the Austrians will be obvious to every one. The French mode of attack at this point was described to me by two officers of the Second Zouaves, who formed part of MCMAHON'S division, and who were both wounded; one of them, Lieutenant LACAZE, having lost his right arm, and Lieutenant DES MAYIS, having a ball through the thigh. While the French artillery was placed in a position to be able to respond with some effect to that of the enemy, the attacking columns of infantry, headed by the Turcos and Zouaves started at the top of their speed, with their heads bent, low down, and their guns with fixed bayonets in their right hands, a species of exercise to which great attention is given in the barracks. They did not stop to fire, nor look up to avoid what might be coming in their front, but rushed like an avalanche upon the Austrian lines, and attacking them with the bayonet, put them to flight, and captured flags and cannons.

But at the Mamelon—a rounded hillock—of Solferino, they were obliged to re-commence the attack three times, being as often overpowered by superior forces of Austrians, and driven down the hill. But this hill was in some sort the key of the position, and the French finally took and held it. In this part of the action, which was by far the most important and the bloodiest, the regiment of Turcos were more than half destroyed, the Zouaves were severely cut up, and the whole attacking force suffered heavy losses. When the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, (who occupied this place in the morning, and was now further east on the range of hills,) saw that the French finally occupied the Mamelon at Solferino, it is said that he cried, and renounced all hopes of gaining the battle.

BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS had now combined with the King on his left, and with MCMAHON on his right their combined line thus reaching diagonally across the ridge, while NIEL, who had six or eight miles to accomplish in his circumference movement, was arriving at the ridge, in the direction of Volta. The enemy was pushed back from the ridge principally to the northeast, in the direction of Peschiera, where the Mincio issues from the Lake Garda. As they retired from the ridge in mass, MCMAHON managed to place hastily in position an immense battery of the new rifled cannon, which is said to have mowed the Austrians down like wheat before a scythe. This closed the action, so far as concerned the centre of the Austrian position. NIEL was still engaged with the enemy till 5 o'clock, when arrived the thunder storm, and then the battle closed along the whole line, so far, at least, as concerned the French.

But as soon as the storm ceased the King took up the attack on the retreating Austrians in the direction of the Lake Garda and Peschiera, and continued it till 9 o'clock, when night compelled the opposing forces to cease their firing. By this time the retreating Austrians were everywhere upon the banks of the Mincio, preparing to cross. Some crossed no doubt at Peschiera, some in the centre at Volta, and others at Mantua. We have no reliable intelligence on this point.

The pursuit to the river was not continued. The immense fatigues of the day, the large extent of country already run and fought over, and the broken-up condition of the different corps, rendered a pursuit difficult. Besides, I find that an opinion prevails that the Austrians, notwithstanding their disorganized condition, intended to make a stubborn resistance to the passage of this river. For these reasons the Emperor, perhaps, deemed it best to act cautiously in the next part of the campaign. We were informed, however, to-day, at the Emperor's head-quarters at Cavriana, that his Majesty would move forward to-morrow, Monday, the 28th; but to what point it was not yet known.

The number of men engaged on each side numbered about 200,000; so that we can say 400,000 men stood face to face. But not more than three-fifths of each army was engaged in the action; for the train of such an army, which is immense, the reserve corps, and the men not in action for divers causes, certainly comprise two-fifths. As to the losses, the Allies have not lost a man less than 30,000—6,000 for the Piedmontese and the rest for the French. The French dead on the field I have heard estimated at 3,000, those of the Piedmontese at 800.

The Austrian prisoners are estimated at 6,000. But this is certainly an under estimate if the Sardinians have taken any, for I saw certainly that many in the hands of the French alone. Returning from Brescia I met a gang of 4,800. The officers asked me to stop my carriage while they passed, and they occupied just 20 minutes in passing, walking at a rapid rate, and occupying nearly the whole road. Many of them were Lombards, and said to me as they passed, "*Italiani,*" as if anxious to let me know that they were not Germans, and did not wish to be regarded as cowards in having laid down their arms. Soon after I passed another gang numbering 650, and the officers in charge said there were many more to come on. I certainly saw, altogether, 2,000 Austrian wounded in French hands, and these should be numbered with the rest, and would carry the figure to 7,450. But these cannot have been all, for, although I have been on the field of battle or on the two roads leading from it constantly ever since the action, it is simply impossible that I could have seen all, either of the prisoners or wounded that were brought off. The French occupied exclusively in the transportation of their wounded the Montechiaro road, the Piedmontese the Lonato or Lake Garda road, both converging to the eastern gate of Brescia. The stream of the wounded along these two roads lasted three days in an uninterrupted manner, and only to day have we observed a sensible diminution. Brescia has been evacuated upon Milan and Bergamo, and now the accommodations are growing better. On the line of the Piedmontese wounded we observed that the ambulances for the sick were constructed expressly, and were not only covered, but comfortably arranged for the sick. The French, on the other hand, either had none such, or so few that nineteen-twentieths of their sick were obliged to be conveyed on the miserable ox carts already mentioned. They depended apparently on the peasants of the country for their transportation. We have been also at the headquarters of the King, on the shore of the Lake, and there the arrangements for the sick seemed to be infinitely better than in the French camp. But some allowance must be made for the difference in numbers.

During the battle according to the men of MCMAHON'S division, the Emperor showed a fearlessness in the presence of the enemy which gave them great anxiety. At one time he descended from his horse and pointed and discharged one of his own guns three times, no doubt wishing to watch the effect. A wounded Corporal of Zouaves said that if they had lost the Emperor they would have lost everything, and there seems to be a general confidence, in the army, either in the ability of the Emperor or in his lucky star, perhaps in both.

Toward the close of the battle the enemy had formed a series of hollow squares at the foot of the ridge, beyond Solferino, but these were broken up by the rifled cannon and then thrown into disorder by cavalry charges.

From a wounded Cent-Garde we learned that an Austrian officer who had been brought into the Emperor's camp, declared that before the battle he was just as certain as that he was then a prisoner that the French army was going to be cut to pieces. He thought their own position on the ridge invincible, and this opinion prevailed in the Austrian camp. But they were mistaken as to the enemy they had to deal with, and they will, perhaps, now admit that the French are their superiors. If the French had held the ridge, and the Austrians been obliged to attack from the plain, there would not have been one out of five of the brave fellows killed and wounded in the French camp that now fill the list.

At the end of the fight two battalions of the Chasseurs d'Afrique were missing, and were supposed to be taken prisoners.

A word in regard to the nature of the ground on which the battle was fought. The plain to the south of the ridge on which the greatest part of the battle took place, was not a naked plain, but covered with mulberry, fruit and ornamental trees. These generally surrounded fields, formed dividing lines, and shaded the banks of the irrigating ditches which everywhere abound in this country. At one place south of the Mantua road there is a naked field, of perhaps eighty acres, so naked that we could distinguish it from a height at the distance of five miles. On this vacant space some of the most active fighting of the early morning hours took place: but we saw more dead Austrians than Frenchmen on the ground. Two hundred had already been put in one trench, and the peasants, under the direction of French officers, were interring those that remained. The fighting extended south of the Mantua road to the distance of a mile. The ridge was very irregular, rough and broken, and was covered with grape vines, villages, hamlets, &c., sometimes difficult of access.

MALAKOFF.

## GENERAL ASPECT OF THE WAR.

### The Attitude of Prussia, Russia and England—News from the Seat of War—The Siege of Verona and Rifled Cannon—Farther Details of Solferino—The Zouaves—Providing for the Wounded—The Prisoners—English Slanders.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, July 7, 1859.

I was busily engaged summing up the consequences of Prussia's present political attitude, when I came across an article in a Russian paper which contains so true a *resumé* of the whole state of affairs as regards the mobilization of the Prussian army, as well as so decided a hint as to the future course to be pursued by Russia in the case of hostilities being brought about by the sending of a large force on the banks of the Rhine, that I cite it for the benefit of your readers. The *Invalide Russe* says, as regards present complications:

"Prussia has called out an army of 300,000 men, which will be reinforced by a federal contingent of 150,000; and it is with such an enormous display of force that she proposes to offer her mediation to France to hasten the conclusion of a peace! But such an armed mediation constitutes a kind of ultimatum. If therefore, the Emperor of the French does not accept the propositions of the Berlin Cabinet—and it may happen that, notwithstanding his strong desire and moderation, he will not be able to accept them—this army of 450,000 men is to enter France. Such a resolution does not appear to us over logical. In justifying the mobilization of her army, Prussia herself declares that since 1856 it has been decided, in common accord, by all the great Powers, that henceforth all misunderstandings and conflicts, as well as all great international questions, shall be previously examined by a European Congress, using every means in its power to prevent war. Was this admirable resolution put in practice before the Austrians sent their ultimatum and invaded Sardinia? Evidently not. England, however, sent Lord COWLEY to Vienna, but without result. Prussia, a German Power, kept aloof all the while. Russia alone scrupulously fulfilled her engagements, and proposed the meeting of a Congress. All the Powers agreed to it; but Austria alone frustrated these efforts for the maintenance of peace, and began the war. All at once Prussia, mobilizing an army of 300,000 men, would present her ultimatum to France! But would not the latter be entitled to reply that the conditions of peace may and ought to be examined and propounded by all the great Powers conjointly, not by Prussia alone, and that such an armed mediation, made by a single Power, is an equivalent to a declaration of war? An ultimatum resting on such grounds would be worse than the Austrian summons requiring unconditional disarmament. The English Ministry will most certainly not allow this new war to begin without first exhausting all the resources of persuasion. But when, to maintain the Austrian possessions in Italy, a German army of half a million of men shall be put in motion to attack France, can the Palmerston and Russell Cabinet remain indifferent spectators of a new conflagration? We, for our part, impatiently await the solution of this important question."

You will bear in mind that this is the second warning given to Prussia through the official and semi-official organs of the Russian Cabinet. No doubt can be entertained of the sympathy that the Emperor of Russia feels for the cause that is now so ably seconded by the Emperor NAPOLEON. A Prince ranking high has been sent by the Emperor of Russia to the allied head-quarters to congratulate the Emperor NAPOLEON upon the successes of the French army. This is a significant fact. But what is of greater importance is the fact that a large *corps d'armée* is now stationed by the Russian Government upon the frontiers of Austria, also one upon the Prussian frontier. Any decided move on the part of Prussia will cause Russia to act at once. Those who know the sagacity of LOUIS NAPOLEON, are certain that he was aware that he might count upon the aid of Russia in case of a coalition against him, once he had begun the Italian war. England cannot do otherwise than observe a strict neutrality, unless she interpose to prevent any overt act on the part of Prussia. She cannot run the risks of a struggle against the combined forces of France and Austria, aided by a powerful and well-disciplined army which the King of Sardinia would put under the command of his ally, the Emperor of the French. England's commerce would suffer too much, and France and Russia have no colonies far away from the home Government, to be at the mercy of an attacking fleet. The navies of Russia and France combined, would be more than a match for the English fleet. These are the days of steam, and Britain's boasted naval superiority no longer exists. It would now be a question of boarding, and we all know what the French are capable of doing under those circumstances. Rest assured that England will remain quiet; interest has always been her great incentive, and at the present time she has too much to gain by remaining quiet to allow of her joining in any warlike movement.

There is nothing new from the seat of war since my last letter. But we are waiting anxiously for another telegram. At last accounts the French were near Verona, and it was supposed that Marshal HESS would deliver another battle under the walls of that city, ere retreating within the shelter of its fortifications. Peschiera is entirely surrounded. Gun-boats on Lake Garda are constantly throwing shells into the town, while the Sardinians keep up the fire of their artillery night and day. The siege of Verona will be a short one. I have often spoken of the new rifled cannons. They carry large balls a tremendous distance. The French will erect their batteries out of reach of the Austrian guns, and will then soon batter down wall after wall, and fortification after fortification. The following extract of a letter written by an officer of the Imperial Guard to a relative will give your readers a further proof of the power of the rifled cannons. This letter was written after the battle of Solferino. It says:

"My brigade, after having ascended to within half a league of Solferino, arrived out of breath on the heights which commands the Lake of Garda. They there halted, for neither officers nor soldiers could go further for the moment. We lay down and were witnesses of the following fact. Some Austrian cavalry, deployed as videttes, proceeded towards a farm situated at about a mile on our left; behind them advanced a column of infantry, and in the rear some artillery, and, lastly, a column of support. Seeing from the eminence on which we were placed, the French and Piedmontese skirmishers in the plain, it became evident that the Austrians intended, if possible, to turn them. A battery of rifle cannon had, with considerable difficulty, contrived to get up to near where we were lying, and by the aid of our men two of the guns were placed in position. We considered all the trouble useless on account of the great distance, but our opinion was soon changed. The first shot fell close to the attacking column, and the second knocked over an Austrian gun placed close to the farm, killing two of the four horses harnessed to it. The Austrian artillery halted in astonishment. A third shot was fired which fell into the midst of the Austrian infantry, which halted in their turn. The firing was then increased, and the whole column was soon obliged to take refuge behind the farm, leaving a number of killed and wounded on the ground."

During my stay at the allied headquarters, I had frequent opportunities of judging of the wonderfu results produced by these engines of destruction. I remember particularly while at Turbigo, seeing the French artillerymen keeping the opposite bank of the Ticino clear to allow of the laying down of a pontoon bridge. The Austrians had two batteries on the other side, which kept up a constant firing, the balls fell about half way across the river, effectually preventing the going on with the bridge. As soon as they could get two pieces in position, the French commenced firing. The cannons were *pieces de* twelve, and carried a 24-pound shot the enormous distance of from 4,000 to 5,000 yards. At the first discharge the ball went completely over the Austrian batteries, to my intense astonishment, as I was afraid they could never carry so much further than the Austrian guns did. The next shot fell just in the right place, scattering the Austrians in every direction, killing a number of them and destroying two of their pieces; another shot drove the Austrians back; they at once abandoned their pieces and retreated, leaving the French to construct their pontoon bridge unmolested, which they did in two hours' time. I have since that time had great faith in the efficacy of the rifled cannons. The French have a great number of them to use at the siege of Verona. They carry a 60 pound shot seven thousand yards. You may judge of the fearful havoc they will make among the Austrians crowded into the city.

A correspondent, writing from headquarters, says that the Austrians lost over 40 000 men at Solferino. The person I refer to had been assured by the Director of the Railway from Villa Franca to Verona, that he had sent thirty wagons, (capable of holding a thousand each,) filled with wounded soldiers, from the battle-field of Solferino on to Verona.

The Austrian prisoners that arrived at Milan were seemingly but little cast down. They were Italians, Tyrolese, Hungarians and Germans. The crowd followed them, shouting KOSSUTH! GARIBALDI! as though to encourage them to join these leaders and fight henceforth for some purpose more sacred than Austrian tyranny. In answer to the cries of the crowd the prisoners shouted *Si, si,* and *Yan, yan.* Some of the citizens mingling among the prisoners gave them segars and wine. The latter, as a token of proper sentiments, would, from time to time, shout *Evviva l'Italia, Evviva l'Italia.* The crowd joined in these cheers; but some of them could not resist saying jokingly to the prisoners—*Un pocco per forza*—(A little from necessity—Eh.") Others would from time to time point to the bayonets of the French soldiers that formed the guard, saying, "You have formed acquaintance with these, Eh?" The prisoners hastened to reply, *Ah, si, si! Yan yan!* when the crowd would exultingly shout, and then hasten to distribute more wine and segars to the poor devils, who bore their misfortunes with so much philosophy. It is always a hard matter to prevent demonstrations of popular feeling. Thus at Milan, as soon as it became known generally, that portraits of the Emperor and Empress of Austria were at the palace Marino, the populace asked that these paintings should be given to them. It was no use to oppose this desire, as they would have burnt down the palace, and the paintings were accordingly handed over to the people, who tore them into a thousand pieces at once. The day after a funeral service was celebrated at the Cathedral for those who had died for Italian independence. The dome of the magnificent Church was all hung in black, as were almost all the houses in the city. Business was suspended during the day, and all the citizens moved about quietly. The day was one of general mourning. Now, that the French soldiers are performing such deeds of valor in Italy, great attention is paid to their peculiar discipline. The Zouaves come in for an unusual share of interest. Their peculiar uniform, and the prestige attached to them, will always attract the attention of the people wherever they go. Picked from all the different regiments, the Zouaves of the Imperial guard form a corps that can never be surpassed for individual courage and daring. Nothing is too hard for them to attempt. Gay and careless in the midst of the most fearful danger, they become as tender as lambs the moment the battle has ceased. I have several times had occasion to remark the fact. At Palestro, the moment the fighting was over I saw the Zouaves attending to the wounded Austrians, washing their wounds and binding them up with all the gentleness of a true friend. Begrimed with smoke and blood, these brave men went about the battle-field, doing all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of their prisoners. They shared with them their wine and bread, and carried the wounded to the ambulance wagons with care and attention. At Malegnano I saw the same treatment extended to the Austrians by the Zouaves. Nothing can equal the activity and resolution of these men, while they on all occasions betray an indifference to danger, and an intrepidity that borders upon the marvellous. I must state to you that the officers of these men live on terms of real and friendly intimacy with them. When an officer speaks to his men he addresses them as his children. He, in time of battle, says: "Follow me, *mes enfants!*" That so many French officers are killed results from the fact that they ever keep at the head of their troops. While marching, the Zouave is gay and lively—songs enliven the route. A halt having been ordered, the camp is chosen, and while a few remain to erect the tents and cook the meal, the others at once scamper off in every direction. Other troops would at once lie down to repose. But the indefatigable Zouave may be seen a few minutes after the halt on the tops of the highest mountain or in the lowest depths of the valleys. They are ever and constantly in movement. Nothing disturbs their equanimity. Rain or shine, they are always gay. While nearing Novara, the French troop under command of Gen. NIEL surrounded a copse that was supposed to contain some Austrians. The troops advanced cautiously, and meeting in the centre of the wood, found two Zouaves busily cooking their dinner. They were in advance of the army some nine or ten miles. "What are you doing here?" asked the officer in command. The Zouaves were surprised to find themselves near the French soldiers. They had left their camp early that morning, not knowing that a French force was marching into Novara from another direction from whence they came. Receiving no answer to his question, the officer led these two men into the presence of the General. When sternly ordered to account for their presence so far from their regiment, the Zouaves answered that the next day was the birthday of their Colonel; that they wished to make him a present, and for that purpose had sallied out with the intention of capturing one Austrian gun for him.

"Why, you might have been killed," said the General.

"Yes," replied the Zouave, "but you see, mon General, our Colonel is such a fine man, and we thought that we would run the risk, for the pleasure of making him such a nice *cadeau*."

The General laughed until tears came into his eyes. But he severely reprimanded the Zouaves, and ordered them back to the regiment at once.

"*Sacriste*," said one of them, "*c'est dommage!* the Colonel won't get his present."

At Palestro, Commandant BOCHER, of the Third Zouaves, had his horse killed. The next day he was called out of his tent every few minutes to receive a horse presented to him by some of his men. They would go out from the camp in small parties, get close to the Austrian lines, lie hidden in the grass, and shoot the first Austrian cavalier that came near them. To seize the horse was the work of a moment, and back they came to the Commandant in triumph to present the horse to him. All day long skirmishes of this kind were going on. By night-fall the Commandant had had thirty or forty horses presented to him. The Emperor NAPOLEON is particularly fond of his Zouaves of the Guard, and often visits their camp. An officer of the Zouaves related the following incident that occurred at the battle of Solferino:

"We were fighting desperately to get into Cavriana. The Emperor came to satisfy himself as to what was going on; the balls whistled round us, and a shell bursting close by made His Majesty's horse rear. The escort proceeded to the head of the battalion, and the fire became warmer, as the uniforms of the generals and cuirasses of the Cent Guards served as points to aim at. The colonel threw himself in front of the Emperor, and said, "S're, do not expose yourself; it is at you they are aiming.' 'Very well,' replied the Emperor with a smile, 'silence them, and they will fire no longer.' This expression gave us a fresh vigor, and I know not how it was, but at a bound we gained 100 yards, and in twenty minutes after we had taken Cavriana."

Still you must not suppose that it is only the Zouaves that perform such deeds. Emulation causes all the regiments of the army to behave like heroes, and each succeeding battle is an additional proof of their bravery.

From all parts of France, subscriptions are being sent to Paris, to be used for the wounded as well as for the families of those that have died on the battle-field, for the glory of the country. The Empress in her own name, as well as that of the Prince Imperial leads the list of the donations with the sum of fifty thousand francs. Prince JEROME has given ten thousand francs, and the Princesses MATHILDE and CLOTILDA five thousand each. All of the Ministers give each one thousand francs. Thousands of private individuals are sending in their mite, and from all parts of the country we receive advices that high and low are only too happy to associate in this work of charity. The State which owes so much to those who have so heroically risked their lives for the honor and glory of France, cannot act with undue liberality in such a case. Keeper of the public treasury, the State must be avaricious in spending what it considers the property of the people—but what the State cannot do in the instance may be done by the people, and surely they are contributing in a manner that proves that the wounded inmates of the Italian hospitals are not for one moment forgotten or uncared for. On all sides, women are leading this sentiment in favor of the sufferers, and high and low, rich and poor, are alike busied in collecting and forwarding to the proper bureaux the sums given for a purpose that always meets with the sympathies of the French people. All accounts have agreed in praising the kindness and generosity evinced by the French to the Austrian prisoners. During my stay in Italy, I often was an eyewitness of this great and unaffected kindness, and always observed that the common soldier, as well as the highest officer, were naturally disposed to do all in their power to alleviate the discomforts of a prisoner's life. I see by the provincial journals that the French people extend the same treatment to the Austrian prisoners that they met with at the hands of the French army.

You are no doubt aware that many of these prisoners have gone to Algeria, and that they are allowed to have their families join them in that country, should they desire it. The officers are allowed to choose the city they wish to reside in, and they get their *solde* as regularly as any of the French officers do. I am assured that the Prefects of the several cities chosen as residences by the Austrian officers, have received orders from the Government to extend to them all due kindness and courtesy. These are the facts, the truth of which may easily be ascertained, and that redound to the credit of the Government.

The *Patrie* publishes the following:

"The *Times* contains loud complaints of the bad treatment to which, it says, the Austrian officers made prisoners are exposed in France. We shall not reply to such a calumny, but leave that task to the *Press* of Vienna, which publishes the following extract of a letter from an Austrian officer at Tours: 'We have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which we are treated in France. The French authorities are full of humanity, and do everything to alleviate our sad position. We have the whole city for our prison, but any letters we may write to our relatives or friends must be sent unsealed to the Minister of War, the French Government undertaking to forward them to their destination.'"

It will be impossible for the *Times* to thus vilify the French. The care and attention paid to the Austrians is too apparent for denial. The least the *Times* or the English say as regards the treatment of prisoners the better for them. They should bear in mind the doings at Portsmouth during our struggle for independence. They had better not stir up these matters.

DEAN.

## THE ARMIES IN ITALY.

### Accounts from the Allied Head-Quarters—The Siege of Peschiera—Operations in the Adriatic—Condition of the Austrian Army.

### TELEGRAPHIC ACCOUNTS.

The following telegrams show the complexion of affairs before the armistice was announced:

TURIN, Thursday, July 7.

The fortress of Peschiera, now invested by the Sardinian army, is cannonaded day and night. With the aid of the gunboats, which will soon be launched on the Lake of Garda, the resistance is not expected to be very prolonged.

BERNE, Thursday, July 7.

Advices have been received from Sameden to the 6th instant. All the Austrian troops have left Windschan, and are concentrating on the Stelvio Pass, where a conflict is expected to-day.

VIENNA, Friday, July 8.

The *Austrian Correspondence* contains the following:—

"The French frigate *Impetueuse* bombarded Zara yesterday. The fortress returned the fire.

"The *Impetueuse* at last broke off the contest, appearing to have suffered injury."

FIUME, Wednesday, July 5.

"Two French war steamers have been reconnoitring off this place. 1,000 French soldiers have occupied Cherso, The occupation of Fiume by Austrian troops continues."

FIUME, Thursday, July 7.

Yesterday evening the French frigate *Julie* and a war steamer appeared off the port. Upon one of the vessels discharging a gun, the Mayor and four Consuls went on board. The commander explained that he had received orders to reconnoitre Fiume, Buccari, and Porto-Rè, and asked whether Austrian war steamers were in the port, and also concerning the strength of the garrison. He further gave his word that nothing was intended against the population, and that the garrison, authorities, and archives might be withdrawn. This morning the vessels have left, and everything has returned to its former state.

TRIESTE, July 7.

The Archducal yacht *Fantasie*, after having successfully broken through the blockade, has arrived here from Venice.

The French squadron before Lussin numbered on the 3d inst. 16 vessels, of which three were liners.

The inhabitants of Fiume were yesterday evening alarmed by the appearance of hostile vessels off the town. The sailing of fishing-boats, and the nightly traffic between Venice and Chioggia has been strictly forbidden.

TRIESTE, Thursday, July 7.

Advices have been received from Ancona to the 30th ult. General CALBERMATTAN has taken the command of the town, and declared a state of siege. A general disarming has been ordered.

### OTHER PARTICULARS OF THE WAR.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says that on the 3d inst. the French fleet, consisting of sixty-four sail, was at no great distance from Venice.

The Vienna *Gazette* published an amended list of the losses at Solferino. As to officers, the return gives 90 killed, 414 wounded, 13 made prisoners and 70 missing; of rank and file, 2,005 killed and 8,621 wounded, making a grand total of 11,213. Nothing is said respecting the number of men taken prisoners.

The *Wanderer* says that of the general staff there were killed Field-Marshal-Lieutenants (Lieutenant-Generals) Count CRENNEVILLE, Baron BLOMBERG, and Count PALFFY, Major-General BALTIN, and four captains. Among other deaths named are those of Prince SOLMS, lieutenant in the Sixth Battalion of Austrian Chasseurs, and Prince BRUNO of Isenburg and Badingen, who had only just entered the service.

The French and Sardinian killed and wounded were 18,245. The numbers given by the Vienna *Journal* are believed to be below the truth.

The management of the siege of Verona was said to have been confided to Marshal VAILLANT.

It is stated that on the 4th instant Count D'URBAN, son or nephew of the Governor of Verona, arrived at the headquarters of the Emperor of the French as the bearer of a flag of truce. The object of his mission was supposed to have reference to an exchange of prisoners.

The Hungarian Legion forming at Genoa is to be clothed like the Hungarian soldiers in the Austrian army, as it is believed the latter will not fire on men wearing the national costume.

A fleet of gunboats will be ready for launching upon the lake that surrounds Mantua, and a great army will be ready to make its descent upon the shores of Northern Italy.

The *Times* correspondent with the Austrian Army says that a bombardment of Verona and Mantua will not suffice; there must be a good deal of fighting at close quarters before anything can be done. They and the other strongholds of this great military quadrangle, are very much stronger than they were ten years ago. There are great field-works to be taken before any approach can be made to the main defences, and in the meanwhile, Austria may have brought together again an army capable of risking another general action. At Verona, quantities of grain are stored in every available place, and 25,000 Hungarian oxen are either there or in the immediate neighborhood.

The Piedmontese *Gazette* of the 5th publishes lists of Sardinian officers killed or wounded since the commencement of the war; whence it appears that 2 colonels, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 majors, 17 captains, 21 lieutenants, and 17 sub-lieutenants were killed; and that 2 major-generals, 4 colonels, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 12 majors, 59 captains, 58 lieutenants, and 74 sub-lieutenants were wounded up to the 24th ult.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independance* says: "People here are beginning to speculate on the journey of the Prince DE CHIMAY, who has been sent from London to the head-quarters of the Emperor NAPOLEON. It is said that this mission relates to a project for the future organization of Venice into an independent State, under the Archduke MAXIMILIAN."

The *Nord*, of yesterday, says:

"We have announced the junction of Prince NAPOLEON's corps with the army of Italy. His corps passed the Po on the 30th ult., and proceeded the next day to Piodeno upon the Oglio. The next day it left for Goito, reaching that place on Sunday. Prince NAPOLEON, on reaching Piodeno, went direct to Volta, at which the Emperor's head-quarters, since transferred to Valeggio, were then stationed. The following were the positions of the different corps before the march upon Verona: The Fifth corps (Prince NAPOLEON's) and the Third (CANROBERT's) were at Goito, the Second corps (McMAHON's) at Valeggio, and the First, with the Piedmontese army, before Peschiera. This fortress is cannonaded day and night by the army, which has completely invested it, and to which will shortly be added the gunboats of the Lake of Garda. The resistance cannot be very prolonged. The Austrian army is massed entirely round Verona, and also in great part behind the Adige. The French army has advanced in that direction, and the blow which will be struck at Verona will decide the fate of Venice. We learn from Paris that the Minister of Marine is engaged with redoubled activity upon the maritime armament. The ocean fleet is to be increased from ten to twelve vessels, and the arsenals of Cherbourg, Brest, and Toulon, have received orders to construct a certain number of new transports, intended to receive 6,000 men each, to be ready within the course of four months."

There is wonderful activity, writes the *Star* correspondent, all around the line of fortifications at Verona. The whole *enceinte* is covered with soldiers hard at work in preparations of defence. The troops in and about the immediate neighborhood of Verona must number at least 120,000. As the French are now, I believe, at Villafranca, and the armistice of the last few days being about to terminate, I expect to hear the din of war shortly again, and to have something interesting to report to you, if I am spared from the French bomb. There are rumors, however, of negotiations, and of the possibility of any early arrangement between the combatants. I sincerely hope they may be well-grounded, for I have seen enough, although I have seen little of the horrors of war, to abhor that monstrous insanity of nations more than ever.

### AFFAIRS IN THE CAMP OF THE ALLIES.

*Correspondence of the London Times.*

BORGHETTO ON THE MINCIO, Thursday, June 30.

The Mincio is passed without difficulty, and without even the trace of our enemies. The day after the battle of Solferino the whole army made a movement to the left front in exactly the same order of battle in which it had fought during the previous day. The Piedmontese, who had kept the heights of San Martino, pushed forward in the direction of Peschiera. The first corps of the French army went from Solferino to Pozzolengo, the second corps from Cavriana to Castellaro, the fourth corps to Volta, and the third toward Goito. Thus the army was echeloned all along the Mincio passages. The Austrians showed as much expedition in withdrawing as they had displayed in advancing their troops over the Mincio. If one remembers that there were not less than six passages on the short line between Peschiera and Goito, and that to every one of these passages good roads lead from the interior, besides which there is a tolerable road almost the whole length running parallel to the Mincio, the thing becomes in reality less wonderful than it seems at the first moment. The centre of these lines of communication leading to and across the Mincio is La Volta, which means the turning, for from this point branch off the roads to Goito, Bozzolo, Gorghetto, Monzambano, Ponti and Peschiera, and this gave the name to the place. It became the point of retreat for the centre of the Austrian army; its right wing passed by the bridge of Monzambano, which is quite close to the position occupied by it during the 24th; the left wing followed its natural line of retreat to Goito.

This retreat was not at all disturbed on our side. But the mass of the Austrian army, although signally defeated, was by no means routed. Though night had set in before the battle was over, the troops had nothing to eat the whole day, and were exhausted by fatigue and the scorching sun during the fight. As I said before, too quick an advance did not enter into the plans of the Allies. Had the Austrian army gone off *en débandade*, and had the troops not been too tired, a vigorous pursuit would have been indicated in spite of all plans. But the possible advantages did not compensate for the possible risks. In warfare every single act has its real signification only in connection with the whole, and we must wait for them before we can venture to pass a judgment, if we wish it to be fair.

An unopposed passage of the Mincio could be always counted upon with tolerable certainty. Whatever opinion one may have of Austrian generalship in this campaign, one could scarcely suppose that they would, a few days after Solferino, commit the mistake of defending a river line which, with its many windings, is quite double the length of that occupied by them on the 24th inst. Besides this, the nature of the banks would have been all in favor of the Allies. The general character of the hills to the south of the Lake of Garda may be compared to lines of colossal sand waves which the lake has thrown out in a moment of anger. They follow very nearly the slope of its shores and run at right angles towards the Mincio. The river itself comes out of the southeasterly corner of the lake and winds its tortuous course along the foot of the hills. In the intervals between the different lines of hills, a plateau of, perhaps, 150 feet high remains, through which the river has eaten its way. On the opposite bank the conformation is indeed similar, but, as with the Ticino, the force of the river has made itself felt more strongly, and has made a deeper inroad on the right bank. The consequence is that the Mincio is as little defensible from the left bank as any of the other rivers of Upper Italy which lie to the west of it. The bends of the river have just sufficient space for getting up a formidable cross-fire against the opposite shore, so that anyhow, but especially with the rifled cannon of the French, to resist on the river would have been a very thankless task. The river itself is of very little volume and width—I should say an average of 40 yards—and in some places so narrow that two or three pontoons suffice to bridge it over. Thus in less than an hour the work can be done.

As I said, the Austrians never for one moment contemplated opposing the passage of the Allies, and by the evening of the 27th the right bank of the Mincio was free from them. The next morning a general movement took place all along the allied line, which brought the outposts within sight of the river. Yesterday morning the bridges were begun at no less than three places, to which to-day a fourth was added. In the afternoon the first troops passed, and at this moment a large part of the army is already on the opposite bank; to-morrow, probably, the whole army will have crossed the river.

"Where we are to find the Austrians?" is now the question which everyone asks himself. A person arrived to-day from Verona, and according to his statement, the Austrians have entirely abandoned the plain and Villafranca, and have taken up a position between Verona and Peschiera, in continuation of the hilly country. One might have guessed this without any information. They cannot leave Peschiera, one of the angles of the *quadrilatère*, unsupported and isolated: they have to guard the important position between the bridge and the lake, and not forget their line of retreat into the Tyrol.

Simultaneously with the crossing of the Mincio Peschiera has been invested on the right bank of the river. The movement for this purpose took place last night. It must have been commenced very soon after dawn, for the heavy cannon from Peschiera was heard long before sunrise. During the day everything was silent, but about 5 P. M. it begun again and lasted until 8 P. M. The fire is tolerably regular, almost like minute guns, and is probably intended to disturb the Sardinian camp. The Piedmontese have not yet fired a shot, nor would there be any use in such desultory firing, which may kill a man here and there, but which has no effect on the general result.

## THE HUNGARIAN MOVEMENT.

### The Plans of Kossuth—His Proclamations and those of his Military Leaders—Prospects of a Campaign in Hungary.

### KOSSUTH AND THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

*From the London Times City Article.*

Through a perfectly reliable financial channel information has unexpectedly been obtained to-day (Wednesday) of the intentions of the Emperor NAPOLEON with regard to Hungary. They will excite surprise, but the character of the parties from whom the account is derived, and the nature of their opportunities for obtaining details upon the point, are such as to leave no opening for incredulity. KOSSUTH has by this time had an interview with the French monarch at head-quarters, and the circumstances by which their meeting was preceded are thus narrated: Col. NICOLAS KISS, who is residing in Paris, and who married a French lady of fortune, conducted all the preliminary steps. Overtures were made to him which he had to communicate to KOSSUTH, and he has, therefore, of late been constantly to and fro between the two countries. For some time he found it impossible to bring about an understanding. KOSSUTH required guarantees of the good faith of the Emperor, which his Majesty hesitated to give, and it was at last resolved at Paris to send KOSSUTH a message that a determination had been formed to raise Hungary with or without his aid. KOSSUTH replied that in that case he would issue an address to the Hungarian nation, warning them not to believe the Emperor's assurances. This proved decisive. KOSSUTH was invited to Paris, and left London for that city a few days before the departure of his Majesty for the army. He was received at the Tuileries by the Emperor, and certain defined conditions were then agreed to. These were: 1. That the Emperor should give Kossuth a *corps d'armée* and arms and ammunition to any extent required. 2. That the Emperor should issue the first proclamation to the Hungarian nation, and that this should be followed by one from Kossuth. 3. That in case of Hungary rising and freeing herself from Austria, France should be the first officially to recognise the independence of the country, and should then obtain the same recognition from her allies. 4. That the Emperor should allow Hungary, without interference on his part, to choose her own form of government, and to elect for Sovereign the person she may deem most desirable. 5. That the formation of a Hungarian legion should commence immediately. And lastly, that, as a token of agreement to the foregoing, the Emperor NAPOLEON should place 3,000,000 francs at KOSSUTH's disposal, the management of which, KOSSUTH having declined to accept it, has been placed under the Hungarian Committee now acting at Genoa. Simultaneously with the adoption of this arrangement, KOSSUTH received instructions to return to England, and to agitate for the maintenance of a strict neutrality—a task which the public are aware he faithfully fulfilled. Having delivered several public speeches in this country, he then left for Italy, and the latest intelligence with regard to him is that, accompanied by Col. NICOLAS KISS and Major FIGYELMESY, he was on his way to the French head quarters. In conclusion, it is necessary to remark that only two or three days after the conditions with KOSSUTH were agreed to, Count WALEWSKI gave, it is understood, to Lord COWLEY the most positive assurances that it is not the intention of the Emperor NAPOLEON to make use of any revolutionary elements. But, although that statement appears to have been totally at variance with the preceding facts, it is not the business of lookers on to attempt to explain the paradox. It is enough to say that the commitments of the Emperor are believed to be clear and unqualified, and that it is not thought likely they will now be denied in any essential degree either by Count WALEWSKI or any other official personage.

The London *Daily News* referring to the above article from the *Times* says:

"It is impossible to understand with what object inventions like these self-contradicted events are published day after day. It is needless to point out that if the reported conditions had been agreed to by the French Emperor, M. KOSSUTH would not now be in Italy."

### THE PROCLAMATION OF KOSSUTH.

Letters from Hungary state that the whole country is inundated with proclamations from KOSSUTH, in which he says:

"Six days before the catastrophe of Villagos, when Russia and treason forced the heroic Hungarian people to lay down their glorious arms, I spoke to you for the last time. I have been silent during ten long and painful years. But, thank God! the moment has now come at which I can again raise my voice, and call the brave Magyar nation to arms to fight for the liberty of Hungary. That liberty succumbed on the 13th of August, 1849, and in its fall it dragged down the liberty of all Europe. To reconquer it, I shall soon reappear among you on the sacred soil of Hungary. I bring to you my two sons, whom the tiger HAYNAU (the precise Hungarian epithet used is stronger than this, and cannot be translated,) gorged with carnage, sent to me, not thinking for what work of vengeance I should bring them up."

In his proclamations, KOSSUTH never speaks of Austria, but always of the House of Hapsburg. He declares that the expulsion of that dynasty is the mission of the Hungarian nation. He says that he shall be supported by a Power which ten years ago replaced the House of Hapsburg on the throne, and that that Power is now engaged in preparing its arms against the Hapsburgs. He then says:

"Rise Magyars! Sacrifice your crops! Let them be trampled under foot to the last blade by your friends and your enemies! I swear to you, by the God of the Magyars, that I will enrich your soil for a thousand years, whilst reconquering Hungarian liberty."

GEN. KLAPKA has also issued a short proclamation to the Magyars, calling upon them to take up arms and display the national colors. Among other things he says:

"In the hand of the Magyar every scythe, as well as every musket, is a weapon. Assemble under my command—avenge all the Magyars who were assassinated by the Hapsburgs, especially the great LOUIS BATHYANY, and reconquer the old Hungarian liberty!"

### A CAMPAIGN IN HUNGARY.

*Correspondence of the Globe.*

PARIS, Wednesday, July 6.

Concerning the telegram from Vienna as to a French force of 10,000 men being landed at Lussin Piccolo, (an Illyrian island,) your war-article is not exact in taking this disembarcation as an infringement of the territory of Trieste, or a violation of the federal seaboard. It is not generally known that Hungary has a harbor on the Adriatic, the seaport of Fiume, belonging to that kingdom from time immemorial, the entrance to which is through the channel of Lussin Piccolo. It is quite possible that a bold stroke, such as the First Consul was wont to deal, may astonish Europe, and the seige of Venice, Verona, or Mantua be quickly abridged by the necessary withdrawal of the whole Austrian army to keep Hungary at least as a fief of Vienna. This sudden incursion of 10,000 French into the heart of Croatia by Agram, Vesprim, and the Platten Sea to Pesth, (all extra federal territory,) can alone explain the presence of KLAPKA and KOSSUTH in the allied camp. There is a magnificent road (the Louisen Strass) all along this line to the capital of Hungary, he who writes having gone over every inch of it in 1840. By a flash of genius like this SCIPIO compelled HANNIBAL to quit Italy for Africa.

## THE STATE OF ITALY.

### Discussed in the British Parliament—The Roman Question—The Annexation of the Principalities, &c.

### REPLY OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, on the same day, Mr. B. COCHRANE asked if the noble lord the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would have any objection to lay upon the table of the House the answer to Count CAVOUR's dispatch of the 14th of June?

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Lord J. RUSSELL) rose and spoke as follows: "I trust, as to the question of the honorable gentleman, which was to have been put by the noble lord, I may answer that the dispatch of the 14th June has not been officially communicated to her Majesty's Government. There is, indeed, a dispatch from Sir JAMES HUDSON as to a circular which had been sent by Count CAVOUR, and which alluded to the annexation of certain States to Piedmont. The answer of the British Government was that it could not acknowledge any annexation, and that the wish of the Government of her Majesty was, if an advantageous opportunity offered by treaty or otherwise, to promote peace. This is the substance of the answer which has been sent to the Sardinian Government. There was no acknowledgement of any proposition for annexation. [Hear, hear.] As to the question of the late Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, I have to state that an answer to that question—laying the dispatch in question upon the table of the House—would be inconvenient to the public service. It is a dispatch as to which an answer from Prussia had been received, and in reply thereto another dispatch, sent only last night, continuing the correspondence. The honorable gentleman must see that under such circumstances it would be very inconvenient to lay upon the table of the house a part only of the correspondence. [Hear, hear.] As to the correspondence itself, the honorable fell, perhaps, into a not unnatural error. The honorable gentleman spoke of a circular sent to the German Courts by the Court of St. Petersburg, pointing out the right course for the members of the German Confederation to pursue. Now that is a matter of interest to the German Courts. We have not taken any such course respecting them; but with respect to Prussia, there would be seen on the table a dispatch written to Lord BLOOMFIELD at Berlin, which, after setting forth that the Government of this country intended to be neutral, said: "Her Majesty's Government therefore, deprecating any act which would unnecessarily extend the theatre of war, would be glad to avail itself of any opportunity to use its efforts to restore peace." Now, the whole of the dispatch to the Court of Berlin was deprecation of any act which would unnecessarily extend the theatre of war, and that they would be glad to avail themselves of an favorable opportunity for being the medium of restoring peace. It appears to me that it is the bounden duty of the Government, so far as they can properly do so, to carry out these objects, and to advise other Governments who were neutral, so far as in them lay, not to permit the theatre of war to be extended. [Hear, hear.] He need hardly point out to the House, certainly not to the honorable gentleman, that whilst it was a great calamity that war should exist in Italy, it would be a far greater calamity if it were to be extended to Germany, so that all Europe should be by degrees involved in hostilities. We, therefore, considered what were the causes put forth to induce Prussia to take part in this war, and discussed in the most friendly manner what were the interests of that State regarding the war. As to the latter part of the statement of the honorable gentleman, it its peculiarly necessary that there should be no premature publication of the correspondence, because, without knowing how far the armistice extends, except by the official article in the *Moniteur*, there yet seems to be opportunity for negotiation. It would be at this moment very unadvisable for the Government—inadvisable for any member of that House—to enter into any discussion in such a state of things. [Hear, hear.] Our disposition is the same as that of the late Government to take every favorable opportunity of restoring peace to Europe. The means of doing so we may not be quite agreed upon—the object in view of both Governments is, I am convinced, the same. [Hear, hear.] The honorable gentleman (Mr. S. FITZGERALD) referred—and I think very unnecessarily referred—to a dispatch of mine written some years ago to the Court of Russia. The late Emperor NICHOLAS thought it advisable that there should be between this country and Russia a concert as to the future state of Turkey, supposing the Government of the Sultan to be destroyed. We did not think it safe to enter into any such compact or concert, and the Emperor of Russia was told so in the dispatch referred to. That statement was in substance afterwards repeated by Lord CLARENDON, and inforced upon those who succeeded him. It was afterwards stated that the Emperor of Russia had wholly abandoned that proposal. Therefore, how anybody, even in the extreme of factious misrepresentation, can say that such a course of conduct had anything to do with the breaking out of the war, I certainly cannot understand. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. BOWYER said he understood, from the observations of the noble lord, that advice had been given to the German Powers by her Majesty's Government to prevent the theatre of war from being extended; but it was difficult to see to what extent the result of that advice might be carried.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Lord JOHN RUSSELL) said he did not State that the Government had given advice, but that they had been in correspondence with the Court of Prussia.

### DISPATCH OF COUNT CAVOUR TO THE SARDINIAN MINISTER IN LONDON.

TURIN, Wednesday, June 22.

Sir JAMES HUDSON, by order of the Earl of MALMESBURY, has read to me a copy of the annexed dispatch relative to the affairs of Parma.

In this communication the Principal Secretary of State for British Foreign Affairs endeavors to establish that, by the act of Sardinia, the Government of Parma would have found itself in the impossibility of protesting against the entry of Austrian troops into the Duchy *if it had been attempted to do so*, being no longer able to found its protest on the neutral character of the Duchy.

The Earl of MALMESBURY adds that the Government of Parma has never departed from the line of the most strict neutrality, and that Austria has not given the example of failing to respect it; whence he concludes that the intervention of Sardinia cannot be looked upon but as a *cruel and unjustifiable* employment of force against a small and feeble State.

I will abstain from remarking on the not very friendly tone of this communication, and I limit myself to correcting the facts therein related. These facts are, moreover, so notorious that on reading the dispatch referred to, one might with some reason inquire if the Minister who blames us had cast a glance on the map of the events of the war.

No one, in fact, is ignorant that it was in the territory of Parma that this attack against Piedmont had been prepared; it was there that the Austrian troops were massed in threatening our frontier; it is in making use of the territory of the Duchy that they have invaded Piedmont. Piacenza had become the principal base of the offensive operations of Count GYULAI; Voghera and Tortona were occupied by a *corps d'armée* that issued from the Piacenza frontier: the point made on Bobbio departed from there. If Alessandria had been menaced, if our communications with Genoa were for an instant compromised, it must be attributed to the violation of the territory of the Duchy.

Did the Government of Parma protest against these acts accomplished under its eyes? It pronounced not one word to prevent as much as lay in its power the military operations of its ally against a neighboring State, and with which it affirms its desire to remain in friendly relations. When hostilities were imminent, etiquette, as well as international duty, should have at least required that some communication should be made to Sardinia, explanatory of the line of conduct that the Government of Parma proposed to follow in the exceptional circumstances in which it was about to find itself placed. Nothing was said to us.

It was then only when the plans of the enemy had failed, it was only when the allied armies of Piedmont and France had in their turn taken the offensive—the Austrians were on the eve of evacuating the Duchies—it was only then that they spoke of a desire to maintain neutrality. It is evident that, after all that had passed, this pretending could not be entertained.

The Earl of MALMESBURY in his dispatch has wished only to establish one fact, that is to say that the Government of Parma had never been wanting in its duties of neutrality, and that Austria had always respected it. To destroy these allegations I have only to recall to mind the military operations which have taken place since the 29th of April; they prove that the information forwarded to the Earl of MALMESBURY was inexact. If the British Minister of Foreign Affairs had carried the discussion into another ground, and invoked in favor of the Government of Parma former treaties that placed it in an exceptional position, it would have been easy for me to have replied in a manner not less satisfactory. My circular dispatch of the 16th inst. will enable yourself, M. le Marquis, to treat of this question should it be requisite.

I beg you to read this dispatch to Lord JOHN RUSSEL, and leave with him a copy.

### NOTE OF COUNT CAVOUR TO THE JUNTA OF BOLOGNA.

The following is the text of Count CAVOUR's note to the Provisional Junta of Bologna:

GENTLEMEN: His Majesty the King commands me to thank you for the address presented to him in the name of the people of Romagna, in which, expressing their wish of effecting a fusion with Piedmont, they invoke his dictatorship. His Majesty, wholly intent upon liberating Italy from a foreign yoke, cannot consent to an act which, by giving rise to diplomatic complications, would tend to throw difficulties in the way of attaining that end. Nevertheless, acknowledging the noble and generous sentiment which impels your population to join in the war now raging for that great cause by Piedmont and by her generous ally the Emperor of the French, His Majesty cannot refuse, notwithstanding his profound respect for the Holy See, to take under his direction the forces which the Romagnese are organizing with a view to place them at the service of Italian independence; by which course His Majesty fulfils the double duty of directing the participation of Romagna in the war, and of preventing the national movement from degenerating into disorder and anarchy. I must add that His Majesty has already decided to appoint Chevalier MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO his Commissioner for that purpose, and that the latter accepts the post.

Receive, &c., C. CAVOUR.

### GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

*Correspondence of the London Times.*

VIENNA, Wednesday, June 29.

The quantity of provisions and ammunition accumulated by the French at Antivari is enormous. Admiral BOUET has sealed orders, which he is to open as soon as his preparations are completed. The French Consul, M. HECQUARDT, maintains an uninterrupted communication with Montenegro by means of couriers. It is believed that an attack will soon be made on Cattaro, and the supposition is probably correct, for M. HECQUARDT has got plans of all the fortifications made by the Austrians in the Gulf. The French Consul, who was formerly in the French army, is an extremely intelligent and enterprising man, and he did not lose his time while at Cattaro when the Montenegrin Frontier Commission first met. A part of the Austrian fleet, under the command of Admiral FAUTZ, is lying in the Gulf of Cattaro, but it will hardly be of avail against the formidable artillery of the French. My late report that things were going on badly in Hungary was here considered a "malicious calumny;" but the correctness of the information is now acknowledged. Hungary is full of revolutionary proclamations, some copies of which have found their way to this city. In one of these documents KOSSUTH expresses his conviction that, instead of being divided as formerly, the Magyars will now have one heart and one hand; but he probably deceives himself, for the peasants would be content with the present *régime* if the taxes were somewhat less burdensome. The arch agitator informs his fellow-countrymen that when the proper moment for action comes there will be no dearth of arms, ammunition, provisions, &c.; but he forgets to tell them who is his banker. A constitution and an imperial visit would probably make most loyal subjects of the Hungarians; but, unfortunately, nothing is done in Austria at the fitting moment. Austria carries her head as high as ever, and it is considered absurd to talk of the possibility of her being obliged to renounce her claim to Lombardy. The Pope, in open defiance of his French protectors, has confirmed the nomination by the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH of the Archbishop of Milan and of the Bishops of Pavia and Crema. The Austrians profess to be "perfectly sure" that Prussia will immediately take the field, but there is an impression on my mind that she will negotiate and negotiate until Venice has changed masters. Strange to say, Austrian public and private stock continues to rise here, and the rate of exchange on foreign places to fall.

It is stated that the proposals made by Prussia in the extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet on the 4th July, were as follows: 1. The junction of the Ninth and Tenth *corps d'armée* to the Prussian army. 2. The appointment to the command-in-chief of the four non-Prussian and non-Austrian *corps d'armée*. 3. The placing of all reserve contingencies in readiness to march.

In the sitting of the Federal Diet on the 7th, Austria proposed that the whole Federal contingent should be mobilized, and that the Prince Regent of Prussia should be requested to assume the command-in-chief.

### DENMARK.

The Danish Government had replied as follows to a detailed demand of the society of merchants:

"Even if the continent of Holstein be obliged to join in the war, the Danish Government will, nevertheless, maintain the neutrality of Denmark and Schleswig, to which resolution the great Powers have already agreed. Government aims at obtaining from the great Powers additional sanction to an uncontested neutrality."

### SWEDEN.

OSCAR, King of Sweden, died at Stockholm, July 8.

### THE PRINCIPALITIES.

A Paris telegram to the London *Morning Post* says: "The affair of Prince COUZA is settled. He will receive investiture by the Porte, and will be confirmed in the double election; but this exception is not to govern the future.

### FRANCE.

The Minister of War and Marshal PELISSIER had had another conference for the purpose of concerting measures for the complete organization of the Army of the East.

An eighth division was in course of organization at Lyons, to reinforce the Army of Italy.

*Le Nord* states that the arsenals of Cherbourg, Brest and Toulon had received orders to construct a certain number of new transports, intended to receive 6,000 men each, to be ready within the course of four months.

The *Moniteur d'Armée* publishes an Imperial Decree by which a new regiment of Algerian Sharpshooters is to be provisionally created.

"Three hundred thousand projectiles," says a Paris letter in a Brussels journal, "have just been dispatched from Paris to the army of Italy, and it is stated that the Ministry of War has entered into contracts for the manufacture of a million."

In a letter from Valleggio of the 1st, written by M. Texier, of the *Siècle*, we read: "Solferino presented a picture of desolation. I saw an old man, who like all the inhabitants of the village had fled on the previous evening, come back, leading a child by each hand, to seek his poor house among the ruins. He stopped before a devastated cottage, heaved a profound sigh, and then cried out, 'Why are we, the poor inhabitants of this country, always to pay for what others do?' And then crossing the threshold of his house, he sat on the floor and burst into tears."

News of a terrible accident has been received from Bordeaux. On Wednesday evening, July 6, the central reservoir of the city, which was very full of water at the time, burst with such a tremendous noise that the inhabitants of the quarter believed at first that the St. Médard Powder Mills had blown up. Their delusion was soon dispelled. In a few seconds the torrent of waters rushed with fury in the direction of the Rue d'Arés and the Rue Judaique, carrying with it the ruins of many houses, furniture, beds, men, women, and children. The tocsin was soon sounded, and the firemen and the troops of the garrison hastened to the scene of the catastrophe. The Prefect of the Gironde, the Procureur Impérial, the Mayor of Bordeaux, and many other principal functionaries, gave their assistance. At a late hour on Wednesday night three or four dead bodies had been found, and about a dozen people, more or less, seriously injured, were in the hospitals of St. André and the Hôtel Dieu.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord PAGET introduced the Navy estimates, and entered at length into the present naval power of England, which he thought was in a state to reflect credit on the country. Among the votes asked is an addition of 8,000 seamen and 2,000 marines.

A supplementary army estimate had been issued, containing an increase of £1,261,000 to the estimate previously laid before Parliament for the ensuing year.

It is said that the various Ocean Mail Steam Companies had received intimation to prepare to carry out the clause in their contracts which stipulates that their vessels shall carry armaments. It is alleged that the notice had met with some remonstrances, the various steamers being ill adapted to carry heavy guns.

The statement that Queen VICTORIA intended visiting Ireland this year is contradicted.

The cargo of the steamer *Alma*, wrecked in the Red Sea, includes, among other merchandise, about 1,500 bales of silk, and is estimated to be worth £200,000. One-half of the loss on cargo falls on Lloyds. Sir JOHN BOWRING was among the passengers, and lost some of his papers and manuscripts.

The *Globe* says Lord CHELSEA, has been recalled from the Secretaryship of the Embassy at Paris; the Hon. WILLIAM GREY succeeds him. Mr. LOWTHER succeeds Mr. GREY at Berlin. Mr. LUMLEY, Secretary at Madrid, goes to St. Petersburg; and the Hon. R. EDWARDES goes from Frankfort to Madrid.

### The State of Mexico.

In the House of Commons, July 8, Mr. SCHNEIDER wished to call the attention of the House to the present state of Mexico, especially with reference to the outrages which had been committed upon British subjects, and to ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what steps had been taken to obtain redress for such outrages. He said that in the year 1857 the Constitutional Party in Mexico, having got the better of the Centralist Party, arrested Mr. NEWELL, an English gentleman, and fined him $15,000, ordering him to be shot the next morning if the money was not paid. A friend, who happened to be in Court during the trial, paid the money, and obtained Mr. NEWELL's release. In the city of San Luis, an English gentleman, named McDAVIS, was fined a large sum of money, and, in default of paying it, was sentenced to serve in the army as a common soldier. Her Majesty's late Government thought it a matter sufficiently important to be mentioned in the Speech from the Throne, and they sent a squadron to the Gulf of Mexico to obtain redress. A battle was fought in April last between the two parties, about six miles from Mexico; and an English surgeon, who was tending the wounded, was seized by the Centralist General and shot like a felon. Another gentleman was shot because he entertained in his house some of the opposite party. He was sorry to say that the state of things in Mexico very seriously affected the position of British residents there, and that outrages were committed upon their lives and properties. In so saying he did not intend to cast the slightest reflection upon Mr. OTWAY, who would have an opportunity of defending himself. He hoped to have satisfactory assurance from the noble lord at the head of the Foreign Office.

In reply Lord JOHN RUSSELL said: With respect to the affairs of Mexico, I can enter into them but very briefly. Most unfortunately, Mexico is divided into two parties, who do not abstain from any acts, even to murder, in their hostility to one another. It appears that the British Minister is considered favorable to one party, and the Minister of the United States to the other; but whatever may be the truth of those reports, both from the Central Government and from the Constitutional Government, British subjects have suffered much, their property has been taken from them, they have been brought out and executed, and in one instance it required the utmost exertion of the British Minister to save the life of the intended victim. Before the dissolution of the late Parliament Her Majesty's Government employed a squadron for the purpose of procuring redress; and I can only say that Capt. DUNLOP did his duty with great zeal and great discretion, and the arrangement he made ought to be satisfactory to British subjects, while it reflects the highest credit on himself. [Hear, hear.] I am sorry to say that further outrages have occurred, but every effort shall be made for the purpose of protecting British subjects from these outrages. With regard to Mr. OTWAY, he has lately received leave of absence, and I think it desirable that he should come to this country to answer the charges which have been made against him. He himself says that those charges are totally unfounded, but I regret to say that he has not laid before me such facts as would enable me to form a judgment. With regard to the future, I can only say that as much will be done as may be consistent with the state of things which I have represented. ■

### A Semi-Official View of the Mexican Question.

*From the Morning Post, (Lord Palmerston's Organ.)*

The condition of affairs in the Republic of Mexico for more than a year past has been a standing scandal and disgrace to the civilization of the present age. It is difficult at this distance to understand the policy, or rather we should say the manœuvres, of the different parties, whether Central, Constitutional, or Ecclesiastical, which have recently striven for mastery in Mexico. Whether JUAREZ, MIRAMON, or other leaders, have been temporarily successful, the result has been invariably the same—wholesale revolution and bloodshed at home, and gross and systematic insult and outrage offered to the citizens of foreign States resident within the Republic. If the history of the world were ransacked it would be difficult to find instances in which such great Powers as England, France and the United States have quietly submitted to injuries inflicted upon their subjects and upon their commerce equal to those which have marked the chance ascendancy of every revolutionary chieftain in Mexico. Spain, by sending a squadron to Tampico, vindicated her national honor. We believe that Capt. DUNLOP and Mr. OTWAY, the British Minister in Mexico, have acted up to the full extent of their instructions. But unfortunately the latter gentleman managed to get into a dispute with the United States Minister; and until he has fully explained his conduct—a matter with respect to which Lord JOHN RUSSELL last night stated he has not yet received satisfactory information—the policy of the two greatest maritime Powers in the world may have had no point or object of common resemblance. It is useless to urge anything which either the British, the United States, the French, or the Spanish squadrons may have done. The evils of anarchy and misrule still continue in Mexico. The British flag has been insulted, and British subjects have been exposed to infamous outrage. Now, we must be permitted to observe that no Power in the world has so great a stake in the good government of Mexico as England. The people of this country, whether wisely or unwisely, have lent to Mexico a capital sum which amounts to eight or ten millions sterling. Into this account is not to be taken the money which has been advanced by Englishmen for mining speculations. With settled government Mexico, one of the richest countries of the world, could easily afford to pay the interest due upon her foreign debt. But this defect never can be accomplished by means of forced contributions—the normal policy, as it would seem of the revolutionary chiefs of the republic. The unaccountable abstinence of the European Powers must necessarily give paramount influence to the United States, the Government of which, recollecting Texas and the successes of the Mexican war, for the present is content to covet Chihuahua, Sonora, Tehuantepec, and other provinces, which may give them an easy and safe route across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We hardly know that the interests of this country would be damnified if the United States should annex the whole of Mexico. In that case the annexing Power would succeed to all the liabilities of the conquered or annexed country, and we believe that it would not have the folly or the impudence to attempt to carry the doctrine of repudiation so far South. It would be infinitely better for the Cabinet at Washington to establish by military force a strong and durable Government in Mexico, than to leave the Republic in that state of anarchy and confusion which not only prevents the possibility of self-government, but makes it a nuisance to all the civilized countries of the world. The misgovernment of Austria in Lombardy is not to be compared to the lawlessness which reigns in Mexico. The much vaunted Monroe Doctrine, directed by its author against the interference of the Holy Alliance in the affairs of the continent of North America, will not, we suppose, stay the hand of England or France, the persons and properties of whose subjects have been greatly outraged in Mexico. It is of no use to tell the people of this country that an English squadron is in Mexican waters for the protection of British interests. We can only judge of facts by their results. British interference has hitherto produced no permanent or appreciable good. The Americans, we expect, will have it all their own way. They can, if it suits their purpose, either quietly annex or conquer Mexico by force of arms. An American Republic, stretching from the St. Lawrence to the Isthmus of Panama, may sometime hence affect the balance of power, not only in the New, but in the Old World. We blame not the present nor the late Government, but we think that England, France and the United States, though the last in a different degree, have a common interest in putting a stop to the revolutionary excesses and the gross violations of public justice which have marked the recent history of Mexico. Mr. SCHNEIDER deserves great credit for having called the attention of Parliament to the subject; and we trust that, even amongst the present complications of European politics, the Foreign Secretary will not forget or neglect the grave and threatening aspect which Mexican affairs have been too long permitted to wear—not only with serious detriment to the commercial interests of this country, but with deep injury to the national honor

### Atlantic Telegraph Company.

*To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle:*

SIR: A number of malicious statements having been put in circulation with the object of injuring this undertaking by creating an impression that the Atlantic Cable, when successfully laid in August last, was incapable of transmitting messages between Ireland and Newfoundland, I should feel greatly obliged if you will do me the favor to record in your journal my solemn assurance that the following is a correct and truthful statement of the number of messages, words and letters that passed through the conducting wire of the Atlantic Cable from shore to shore between the 10th of August and the 1st of September inclusive in 1858.

That there were not a great many more is owing simply to the fact that the largest portion of even that interval was consumed in the necessary arrangements for adjusting and regulating the novel apparatus by which the signals were transmitted.

The messages actually recorded, omitting conversations by telegraph between the clerks at the respective termini, were as follows:

From Valentia to Newfoundland, 97 messages, containing 1,102 words, containing 6,476 letters. From Newfoundland to Valentia, 269 messages, containing 2,840 words, containing 13,743 letters. Total, 366 messages, 3,942 words, 20,219 letters.

Among these were the message announcing the safety of the *Europa's* passengers after her collision with the *Arabia*, and two messages for Her Majesty's War-office to Halifax and Montreal respectively, by which latter a large sum was saved to the revenue of this country. I am, &c.,

GEORGE SAWARD, Secretary.
Atlantic Telegraph Company, No. 22 Old Broad-street,
LONDON, Tuesday, July 5.

### Very Latest by the Africa.

LONDON, Saturday, July 9—Noon.

SERVIA AND ITALIAN INDEPENDENCE.

A letter from Belgrade, published in the *Presse De Orient*, states that about sixty young men, belonging to the best families of Servia, have solicited permission to form a corps to fight in favor of Italian independence.

The gun-boats destined for the bombardment of Peschiera were launched on the Lake of Garda.

A letter from Trebizond says that Persia is making great preparations in anticipation of a war with Turkey.

The *Presse* of Vienna says that another French Squadron of ten vessels was seen from Trieste on the 5th inst., bearing towards Venice.

The semi-official correspondence of Madrid declares, that while desiring Italian independence, Spain will still maintain her neutrality so long as the Italian Princes and the Church are maintained.

SOUTHAMPTON, Saturday.

The *Pearl* has arrived with £10,000 in specie, and brings the Calcutta and China mails saved from the *Alma*.

☞ *For Commercial News by the Africa see Eighth Page.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1859.

## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

### Mails Close at the Post-Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas | 3¾ P. M. |
| North and West Way Mail | 5½ A. M. |
| Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad | 5½ A. M. and 3¾ P. M. |
| South and Southwestern Mail | 5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. |
| East for Boston by Railroad | 5½ A. M. and 2 P. M. |
| East for Boston, by Steamboat | 5 P. M. |

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

### Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Arago*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, July 23, at 10½ A. M.

☞ Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the New-York Times—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

## THE GREAT BATTLE-FIELD.

The extremely accurate and minute map of the field of Solferino, which was given in our Daily issue of Wednesday, and which affords the most perfect idea of the course and details of that tremendous conflict, will be republished at 10 o'clock this morning in the Semi-Weekly Times. Price of each in a wrapper, Four Cents,

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Africa*, of the Cunard Line, arrived at this port early yesterday morning, with Liverpool advices to July 9. The intelligence is of the highest importance. The Emperors of France and of Austria had executed an armistice to last until Aug. 15, with the view, it is understood, of ascertaining the possibilities of peace. All military operations were suspended, and the war for a time hushed. The effect of this satisfactory intelligence upon the money markets of Europe was surprising. Every security at once advanced; confidence in approaching peace seemed to be universal and unqualified; and the utmost buoyancy was communicated to manufacturing and commercial interests. The marked advance in consols and cotton, and the decline of breadstuffs, were among the most significant indications of the change. The general political news is of small consequence. The subject of Mexican affairs, and of the American Coasting-trade, had been called up in the House of Commons, and had led to interesting explanations from the new Ministry. Some discussion had also occurred in reference to the annexation of Tuscany and the Duchies to Sardinia. The deaths of Oscar, King of Sweden, the son of Marshal Bernadotte, and of Dr. Edward Maltby, ex-Bishop of Durham, and a very eminent Greek scholar, are announced.

The Washington telegram announces that the Mission to Central America has been tendered to the Hon. D. M. Barringer, of North Carolina, though it is believed that he will decline it. Mr. Barringer has been a member of Congress and Minister to Spain.

The Mayor, last evening, nominated to the Board of Aldermen for Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct, Myndert Van Schaick, Thos. B. Tappan and Alfred Craven, the former as President and Vice-President, and the latter as Civil Engineer. A Special Committee was appointed to consider the nominations. An ordinance for the more effectual prevention of fires, and an ordinance providing for the appointment of a Committee to draft an act for the revision of the charter of the City, to be presented to the Legislature at its next session, were presented; the first was referred and the other was laid over. The annual report of the Comptroller for the year ending Dec. 31, 1858, was presented, and it was directed that 2,500 copies of it be printed. Some further business of a routine character was transacted, and the Board adjourned.

The Comptroller sent in to the Board of Supervisors yesterday a detailed list of County Expenditures from Jan. 1 to June 30. The entire amount is $2,014,278 98. Comptroller Haws also detailed the precautions which were taken to secure accuracy in the accounts which are kept in his office. Dr. Doremus' bill for various analyses was transmitted to the Board by the District-Attorney. The entire amount was $4,415. Of this $3,800 were charged for investigations made in the Stephens case. The bill was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts. A requisition from the Tax Commissioners for stationery was not received, on account of an alleged irregularity in the signatures appended.

The Philadelphia Firemen were last evening entertained with a parting festival at the Apollo Rooms, Broadway, by New-York Hose Company No. 34, Joseph L. Cole foreman. The supper was well got up, and was enjoyed by some two hundred persons. The most friendly sentiments were expressed between the two companies, and the party broke up shortly after midnight. The Philadelphians return home this afternoon.

The news from Europe, yesterday, had the effect of increasing the demand for Cotton, the sales of which reached 3,000 bales at an advance of about ⅛c. per ℔. Flour, Wheat, and Corn were cheaper, and very irregular, with much eagerness apparent on the part of holders to dispose of their supplies. Provisions were depressed. The transactions in Coffee and Sugars were more extensive. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important alterations.

Improving an Opportunity.—Inspired either by a sincere belief in the virtue of new brooms, or by a saving faith in youthful innocence, the strong-minded females resident in the embryo State of Kansas have deliberately assaulted the new Constitutional Convention. They demand of the members of the Convention a full and free recognition of their female human rights. They represent, in a vigorous appeal to the magnates of the young Convention, that they are weighed down by "great and complicated responsibilities," as by hoops of brass; that they have "pressing need" of legal and constitutional guarantees; that they have a "common interest with the men." Having thus opened the parallels of attack, the summons of surrender is formally pronounced. The Convention, yet unused to the tricks of political trade, and perhaps not fairly in working order, received the communication with all respect discussed the demand with extraordinary ardor, and finally referred the subject to a Committee—no less a Committee than that on the Elective Franchise. They went a step further. The chief fugle-woman of the assault, one Mrs. Nichols, demanded the use of the Convention Hall to give her views a public airing. The gallant gentlemen of the Convention instantly voted to give her the Hall; themselves quietly stepped out, and permitted the lady to step in. It is not at all impossible that Kansas may set a brilliant example to the rest of the world, by ordaining in the Constitution over which it is now incubating, that "Constitutional distinctions based on difference of sex," shall never, never be acknowledged within the limits of "Free Kansas." Apparently, nothing is needed but a determined prosecution of the campaign, so brilliantly inaugurated, to insure the success of the cause of woman's rights, after the manifold snubbings to which it has been subjected in this older and less gallant portion of our slightly disunited States.

### The Armistice and the War.

The Emperor Napoleon has just played on the banks of the Mincio a master-stroke of policy not less brilliant than any of the great strategic achievements which have so suddenly invested his name with the formidable splendor of a real military renown.

While his troops, flushed with six weeks of continuous and victorious advance upon an enemy always retreating, save when he arrested his march to accept a defeat, were straining in the leash before the disorganized hosts of Austria; while the deadly circle of his fleets was closing in upon the rear of his distressed and dispirited foes; in the supreme moment of his own assured triumph, and of the impending humiliation of Austria, the Emperor of the French has stretched out his hand to Francis Joseph, and arrested him upon the very slope of his final ruin.

The armistice concluded at Villafranca on the 8th of July between Marshal Vaillant and Baron Hess is, in fact, a double witness to a double triumph of France and of her sovereign. That it should have been offered by Napoleon, as the best-informed authorities concur in asserting it to have been, is the most signal proof which could possibly have been given of the sincerity and the moderation of the Liberator of Italy. That it should have been accepted by Francis Joseph is the most absolute confession of defeat in the field, and of general military inferiority, which could have been made by the commander of the Austrian forces. A moment's consideration will make both of these positions plain.

When Napoleon III. swept into Italy, in the beginning of May, with his legions at his back, all Europe sprang up amazed and alarmed as from a sleep of forty years. The revival of the Napoleonic dynasty in France had taken the world, in a measure, by surprise; and the earlier events of the second Empire had gradually led men's minds away from all reflection upon the career of him who founded the House of Bonaparte in France. The World's Exhibition at Paris, the Railway Development of France, the immense growth of French Commerce, the Crimean War, fought in alliance with England—these had all accustomed mankind, by degrees, to look for the probable policy of the Third Napoleon less in the traditions of the First, than in the leading features of their own times. Men dwelt, of course, by an inevitable instinct upon the dramatic features of the historical contrast, when they beheld the niece of the Prince Regent of England embracing the nephew of the exile of St. Helena in the Waterloo Room of Windsor Castle, and when they heard the "sweet voices" of the London people, still almost hoarse with their lamentations over the grave of Wellington, swelling the shouts which welcomed an Imperial Bonaparte to the hospitalities of Britain. But, in the main, and with practical men, the second Empire had made for itself a place of its own, wholly new and apart, when the thunders of war rolled up from the Tuileries and echoed over the Alps, in the beginning of the present year. Then the old fears, the old falsehoods, the old prejudices, which had made peace in Europe impossible to Napoleon the First, leaped suddenly into life, to make more difficult the difficult task of his successor.

A Napoleon was marching into Italy. What could he mean but conquest and partition? Visions of the Kingdom of Rome—of Eugene Beauharnais and the Italian Vice-royalty—of new treaties of Campo Formio—new marches on Vienna—new Confederations of the Rhine, rose upon the European mind; all the more dreadful that they were vague, irrational and undefined. Germany trembled at the spectacle before her; the people because they remembered the dragoonings and the exactions of the long and terrible Napoleonic wars—the Princes because they remembered how fatal France had proved herself to be to all "family arrangements" and dynastic tyrannies throughout the Continent. England trembled, partly from an old habit of trembling at every change of rulers or of policy across the Channel, which seems to be a Providential retribution for the infamous interference of her rulers in the domestic affairs of the first French Republic; partly from a sense of the injuries and insults she has permitted herself to heap upon France ever since that Power aided the American colonies to win their independence; and partly from the consciousness of her own little preparation to encounter the trials and dangers of a new universal conflict. In the orgasm of this first panic all the proprieties of diplomacy and all the consistencies of policy were alike forgotten by Great Britain and by Germany. There was nothing evil enough to be affirmed of the purposes of France—nothing menacing enough to be published of the disposition of Europe. Napoleon III. went on his way, not unheeding these clamors certainly, but certainly not dismayed by them. He poured his armies into Italy, heralding his way by a distinct declaration that he came not to expand the area of France, but to establish the independence of Italy. This declaration was received with an insolent incredulity by Germany and by England. It was accepted, however, by the two great Powers of the East and the West, by Russia and America, as the pledge of a new policy.

To organize his immense armies and to outmanœuvre an enemy elated with self-confidence and with the vaunting applause of half of Europe, was for Napoleon III. the work of less than a month. The first collision of his forces with those of the haughty Kaiser was a victory; the second was a conquest. The first gave Europe a clear presentiment of what was to come. The second surrendered Lombardy to the Italian cause. Had Napoleon III. really been the subtle and unscrupulous despot that his German and English critics would have had us believe, the battle of Magenta would have borne quite other fruits than his proclamation of freedom to Lombardy and to the Italian people. This the most inveterate of his enemies could not help acknowledging, at least to themselves; but they insisted on waiting to see what a more thorough humiliation of Austria would bring to pass. The more thorough humiliation has been inflicted, and what has Napoleon done?

From the height of another Austerlitz, he speaks only peace to Europe. With his foot in fact upon the neck of Austria, he once more appeals to Europe to see justice done to Italy and to save France from the dread necessity of convulsing the whole world in the prosecution and completion of the great purpose to which she has pledged her power and her faith. This is in simple truth the significance of the step which Napoleon III. has now taken. It may be alleged, and with reason, that the truce thus secured will make the army of France ten times more effective than it now is; that every day which passes between the 8th of July and the 15th of August will add to the resources of the French, and detract from the strength of the Austrians. This is perfectly true; so true that it lends a special force to the significance which, as we have said, attaches in the second place to the armistice of Villa-Franca. The Emperor Francis Joseph must have felt himself weakened indeed when he consented to accept a cessation of hostilities which leaves one-half of his army condemned to endure the miasmata of Mantua through the heats of the Summer, and the whole to chafe for six weary weeks under the consciousness that their prestige is lost, and that their enemies are growing in numbers and in spirit with every day. But the military gains to France of this cessation of hostilities, great as they will doubtless be, will really prove in the end, we think, to have been less important than the moral and political advantages which it will secure.

Had Napoleon III. now pressed onward to a third victory, taken Venice, and driven the Austrians from Verona, it would have been absolutely necessary for him to follow the Austrians into the Tyrol, and to violate the soil of the German Confederation. Had he done this, in the actual temper of Southern Germany and in the face of the present dispositions of the Prussian Regent, a great Continental war must have followed. This is a consideration which a mere conqueror might have disregarded, but which a sagacious modern ruler, of men such as Napoleon III. has approved himself to be, could not overlook. The interval of the armistice will allow the French Emperor to urge afresh the real views which govern him, upon the diplomacy of Europe, with all the new and tremendous weight which his power, his success and his moderation in victory must give to them. Should Europe, seeing at last the truth of the position before it, join with France in urging Austria to accept the fact of her defeat, it may be that Francis Joseph will bend his proud will, as another Francis of Austria did before him, to the irresistible logic of the sword, and leave Italy to herself.

Should this hope, on the other hand, prove unhappily delusive, Napoleon III. will resume his task with a vast accession of moral as well as of military strength, which will utterly change his position as before the rest of Europe, and enable him to put wholly on one side all the clamors of Austrianized Germany and of Tory England.

### The Comptroller and the Street Commissioner.

The radical trouble in our City Government seems to be the difficulty of finding heads of departments who can combine common ability with common honesty in their transaction of public business. The men selected seem either knaves of talent and activity, who think of nothing but feathering their own nests, or honest people who are unhappily too obtuse to make their good intentions of any avail. For the evil effects of lax morality in City officers we need only refer to the six hundred and odd judgments obtained against the City last year, by parties the majority of whom had no legal claim for a shilling, while as a specimen of honest blundering, causing much delay to the City and not a little expense, we are furnished with an excellent case in point by a letter from the Comptroller to the Common Council on the subject of a contract to roof and complete Tompkins Market.

It appears that the Street Commissioner some months ago, in the due course of business, made a contract with Messrs. Gillespie & Martling for doing the above work at the price of $14,500, which certainly does not appear extravagant. The award was duly made, there being in fact no legal bidder against the contractors above named, and nothing more was required to complete the arrangement than that the Comptroller should give his official approval to the adequacy of the sureties offered for due fulfillment of the work. This approval was not given within the time specified by law, thereby invalidating all that had been done, and compelling the Street Department to reissue specifications and advertisement, obtain a new ordinance from the Common Council; and the result will undoubtedly be, in the present state of the iron market, that an advance of several thousand dollars will be made in the next contract bids for this work. Aware of this, and in reply to a communication from the Street Commissioner, dated July 7, addressed to the Common Council, our Comptroller attempts to justify this disastrous refusal on his part by the subjoined reasons, which will appear very amusing when compared with the facts, as found in the Street Commissioner's reply, which we publish in another column. The Comptroller says that a certain Mr. Noe offered to do the work for $10,525, which was $3,975 lower than the bid of Gillespie & Martling, and that the failure of Mr. Noe to furnish sureties for his contract was a mere clerical oversight, of no possible consequence legally or in practice, and that it would have been remedied had Mr. Noe's attention been called to the subject. The Comptroller further urges that the sureties offered by Mr. Noe had solemnly declared their "intention" of executing the required bond, although this declaration did not even remotely hint at making good any loss or difference of price which the City might suffer in case Mr. Noe should fail to execute his agreement. Upon this state of facts, therefore, the Comptroller concludes that the "informality" in Mr. Noe's bid "might be remedied on notice within twenty-four hours," and he seems to rather claim credit for having interposed his passive or negative power between the City and Messrs. Gillespie & Martling, to whom the contract was duly awarded by the proper authorities.

Now, the communication addressed by the Street Commissioner to the Common Council last evening, shows a widely different statement of points in this controversy; and while giving the Comptroller full credit for the good intentions which led him to intermeddle where the law gave him no right, we cannot but think that he has put himself in a light almost ludicrously embarrassing.

The Comptroller evidently thinks that sureties are a weak superfluity; although the ordinances relating to contracts specially provide that no bids shall be accepted or regarded as bids unless accompanied by security that the contractor will perform his work, "and that if he shall omit or refuse to execute the same," the sureties shall pay to the City any loss which may be incurred by his failure. These ordinances the Comptroller has sworn to obey: and this oath any ordinary man might think a sufficient reason for at least attempting to fulfil these regulations; but common sense also prescribes this necessity, for if sureties were not required to a bid, any rapscallion, possessing a sheet of paper and the power to write, could prevent this City through all future time from ever entering on any work the total cost of which would exceed $250. He would only have to offer to do work worth $50,000 for $500; and according to the Comptroller's interpretation he would at once become the lowest bidder—his failure to give sureties a mere technical "informality," and the Comptroller would claim credit in his case for having at least endeavored to save the City $49,500!

The Comptroller thought the bid of Messrs. Gillespie and Martling excessive, it being "about forty per cent. higher than that of Mr. Noe," and for no other reason. By a parity of reasoning, if John Smith, without sureties, should offer to do for $500 what Wm. B. Astor, with sureties, would not undertake for less than $50,000, the percentage against Mr. Astor would be almost vast enough to place that gentleman in positively a criminal light.

But it is on the facts of the case that our Comptroller makes his greatest blunders. His logic is a misfortune, but his mistakes of fact are inexcusable. He alleged the omission of sureties to be an oversight which the two gentlemen proposed would have remedied at twenty-four hours' notice; while it appears that both the sureties proposed by Mr. Noe, builders of experience and standing, peremptorily refused to execute the bond because "the prices were too low," because the contractor "could not do the work for the amount named," because Mr. Noe was "not responsible," and, finally, because if they signed, they "would have to pay a difference between the real cost of the work and Mr. Noe's estimate."

Lastly, as to the "excessive price" asked by Messrs. Gillespie & Martling, the report of a competent officer on the subject shows the cost price of the work for mere labor and materials to amount to $13,558, leaving a not extravagant margin for profits, contingencies, and so forth in the bid of Gillespie & Martling, now revoked, of $14,500. Nobody, on the foregoing state of facts, can doubt the Comptroller's good intentions. His fault is that he arrogated to himself duties belonging by law exclusively to the Street Department and Common Council, with the very laudable desire of saving the City Treasury some $4,000. It is only to be regretted that his action was not based on a due understanding either of the law, the facts, or his own position in the City Government, and that its result will probably be a delay of some months to the City in the completion of a much needed work, and the unprovoked loss of some two or three thousand dollars.

### The Mayor and the Aqueduct.

The Mayor has been exercising one of his most important functions, and to his credit be it said, with singular impartiality and good sense. He sent in last night to the Council, his nominations of men to fill the more important offices of the Croton Aqueduct Department. At this season of the year it would be superfluous for us to dwell upon the importance to the health and welfare of the City of a capable and honorable administration of this Department of our Civic authority. On the conduct of the Croton Aqueduct management rests the main reliance of our citizens for comfort and for cleanliness throughout the year. It is so long since we escaped from the *régime* of the water-carrier and the cistern-maker that we are in great danger of forgetting the daily obligations under which we are laid by a really responsible and efficient system of water-supply, in this vast, crowded, and growing Capital. We take our morning baths and our flooded kennels as the merest matters of course. The Mayor, however, has not suffered himself to lose sight of the gravity of his duty in these premises. He has dealt with the Croton Department in the spirit, not of a partisan tool, but of a municipal Chief Magistrate. He last night nominated as President of that Department, Mr. Myndert Van Schaick, whose very name recalls those good old days of the Netherlandish rule, in which New-Amsterdam grew up to be the healthy seed of the actual New-York; as Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Thomas B. Tappan, of whom, as neutrals, we can only say that he appears in good company; and as Chief Engineer, Mr. Alfred Craven, who has already proved himself a most thorough, conscientious and capable administrator of a most difficult office. Mr. Craven's functions, as Engineer, affect us all more nearly than those of his colleagues; and although he will be supported, of course, for confirmation upon strictly party grounds as a devoted and consistent Democrat, we have not one word to offer in opposition to his appointment on that score. That Mr. Craven is a good Democrat may be to the purpose of the Democracy. It is to our purpose that he has done his work systematically, honestly and well. So far as we can ascertain too, neither he nor Mr. Van Schaick have ever misused their positions for factious purposes; and though this point is certainly less important to the immediate decision of the Council upon the Mayoral nominations than the question of their respective fitness for the posts assigned to them, still it is worth considering by impartial citizens to whom Democrats and Republicans are alike indifferent. The Mayor has made good nominations at a difficult crisis, and he shall not fail of his due reward of praise from us. The Councilmen will doubtless emulate his devotion to the public good, and a real step forward be taken in our municipal affairs.

### Obituary.

Death of the King of Sweden and Norway.—A telegram from Stockholm announces the death of Oscar, King of Sweden and Norway. The event occurred on the 8th of July, after an illness which had incapacitated the King from taking any active part in Government since Sept., 1857. King Oscar was the son of Bernadotte, whom he succeeded on the Swedish throne in 1844. Born in Paris in 1799, he was placed at the age of nine years in the Imperial Lyceum; but on the accession of his father to the throne, his studies were interrupted, and his education was confined to the requirements of his new position. New preceptors were provided for the heir presumptive, and in the year 1810, with his father, he set out for Stockholm; abjuring Catholicism on the way thither, and embracing Lutheranism. Under the teachings of his preceptors, M. Tannstroem and the poet Atterborn, he rapidly acquired a proficiency in the Swedish language. In 1811, he entered the Swedish Army. In 1818, when his father ascended the throne, he was appointed to the Chancellorship of the University of Upsal, and began an active literary career. In the same year, he became Colonel of the Guards, and advanced rapidly in military honors. He was successively named Grand Admiral of Sweden and Norway, Lieutenant-General, and Commandant-General of Artillery. In July, 1818, he married Josephine-Maximilienne-Eugenie, eldest daughter of Eugene Beauharnais, Duke of Leuchtenberg. In 1834, he was named Viceroy of Norway, and in 1838 exercised the powers of the Regency during the illness of his father. In March, 1844, he ascended the throne, and became heir to a personal fortune of 80,000,000 francs, saved by Bernadotte from a civil list of but 3,000,000 *per annum*.

King Oscar's Government was marked by liberality and justice. In 1845, the year following his accession, he presented to the Diet several projects of reform,—a proposition for the abolition of the right of primogeniture in noble families, and another for the revision of the criminal code; and, in the succeeding year, named a Commission for a revision of the Constitution. His measures have redounded to the welfare of his people, and his reign was pacific. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Prince Charles, who was appointed Regent by royal ordinance, in 1857, when the King's illness became so severe as to unfit him for the conduct of affairs. The present King (Charles XV.) was born in 1826, and married in 1850 the Princess Louise, daughter of Prince William of the Netherlands.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

An Alleged Conspiracy Against Mr. Burton, the Comedian.—James J. Lyons, an architect, and said to be the agent of Mr. Lafarge, Thomas Ellis *alias* Patrick Healy, gas-man at the Metropolitan Theatre, and Thomas Cross, a scene-shifter at the same place, were arrested a few days since by Officers Colfax and Scott of the Jefferson Market Court, on a charge of conspiracy preferred by William E. Burton, the comedian. In his complaint Mr. Burton states that the three men above named, about the 9th of last February conspired together and wrote and published a libel upon him, which they respectively signed and handed over to Mr. Charles Edwards, a lawyer of this City. In the alleged libel Mr. Burton is said to have entertained the design of setting fire to the Theatre in Broadway, which formerly bore his name, for the purpose of destroying it. It is also averred in the statement that Ellis received a letter from Mr. Burton, post-marked Mobile, making the following proposition: "I write to you, as I want you now to do what I spoke to you about before I went South—that is, to burn the Theatre down; for my heavy losses have driven me almost mad, and if the Theatre is burned down I can get the insurance money, and that will make me all right. As you are gas-man, no one will say anything at seeing you around with a torch. Set it going in several places, and I will pay you the inclosed, and always be a friend to you." The letter, it was also alleged by the libelous statement, contained a promissory note for $200, written and signed by Mr. Burton, and the document had been exhibited by Ellis to Cross and Lyons, but was afterwards destroyed, with the exception of the signature. Mr. Burton says that the information upon which he bases his complaint was received from Mr. Edwards, and the libelous statement was read and exhibited to him in presence of H. A. Crane, Esq., at Mr. Edwards' office, No. 35 Pine-street, about the 15th of last March. Hence Mr. Burton's complaint against Lyons, Ellis and Cross for conspiring falsely and maliciously to charge him with the attempt to commit arson, and to cause his arrest therefor. The accused were all arrested at the Metropolitan Theatre on Tuesday evening. They waived an examination, and Justice Quackenbush held them in $500 each, to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

Clerks for the District Courts—The Mayor and Aldermen in Convention.—The Mayor and Aldermen met in Convention in the Aldermen's Chamber at 3 P. M., yesterday, the Mayor presiding, for the purpose of appointing Clerks for the various District Courts. On motion of Aldermen Genet, a Committee, consisting of Aldermen Genet, Peck and Owens, was appointed to inquire into the power of the Convention to make the appointments. Alderman Stephens explained that the act directing the Mayor and Aldermen in Convention to appoint Clerks of the District Courts, was passed in 1855; that in 1857 the Legislature passed an act extending the term of District Clerks then in office; that the Convention, nevertheless, believing that act to be unconstitutional, appointed District Clerks in that year, whom the Judges refused to recognize; that the persons thus appointed took legal measures in the Supreme Court, James T. Brady, Esq., acting as their counsel, to assert their right to act as such clerks; that the Supreme Court, without deciding whether the act of 1857 was constitutional, declared that the appointees of the Convention were not legally in office, because certain members of the Convention had not been personally served with eight days' notice; that the appointments would be made as the law requires, and that the Convention met now for the purpose of appointing clerks of the District Courts, presuming that if the members were duly notified this time, the legality of the appointments now to be made could not be disputed. The Convention adjourned to Thurday, August 4, in order that all the members might be duly notified.

Fatal Termination to a Pleasure Excursion.—A sad accident occurred on the Bay near Bedloe's Island, on Wednesday afternoon, by which Marshall Holmes, 23 years of age, a native of this City lost his life. Mr. Holmes, with seven companions, started on a sailing excursion in the yacht *Fulton*, for Staten Island. The yachtsmen were enjoying their pastime until, when opposite Bedloe's Island, a sudden squall springing up from the west, made them anxious for their safety. Before the wind struck the yacht, the jib had been furled, the mainsail lowered and the anchor dropped, but the sail had not been fully secured, and the wind filling it, the boat capsized, and all on board were thrown into the water. Two of the number, deceased and Samuel Gleason, could not swim. Gleason, fortunately, grasped the side of the boat and retained his hold with the six others, until assistance came. Holmes was not so lucky, but floated out of reach. The accident was observed from Bedloe's Island, and two small boats immediately put off to the rescue. Holmes was taken from the water about one hundred yards from the shore, before life was extinct, but all efforts to resuscitate him were unavailing. His companions succeeded in putting their boat into sailing condition, and returned sadly to the City, bearing the corpse of their friend. Deceased was taken to his late residence, No. 308 Second-avenue, where an inquest was held.

The Removal of Offal.—The contract for the removal of offal from the City was formally surrendered to the City Inspector by Messrs. Reynolds & Co. on Wednesday, and Mr. Delavan proceeded immediately to put into operation the plan which he had resolved to adopt to provide for the exigency thus occasioned. Fifteen or sixteen carcases of dead animals found lying in the streets were conveyed to the offal dock, foot of Forty-fifth street, quartered and thrown into the East River. The City Inspector has caused the offal dock, where until recently there were frequently large collections of effete matter, the odor from which was anything but agreeable or wholesome, to be thoroughly cleansed and purified. Yesterday 250 pounds of copperas, the most efficacious of disinfecting fluids, was conveyed to the offal dock to be used there upon the dock and sheds, where, hereafter, nothing of an offensive nature will be permitted to remain. Mr. Delavan has received a number of proposals for the contract for the removal of offal. Some offer to do the work for $100, some for $50 a day, and one party proposed to do it for $6,000 per annum. Messrs. Reynolds & Co. by their contract were to pay the City $4,000 per annum for the privilege of doing it. Mr. Delavan thinks the City should pay $5,000 a year for the removal of offal, and that the contractors should stipulate that they will carry it away twice a day. Meantime, until a contract is entered into, he deems that the interests of the City demand that the measures which he is now taking in this regard should be vigorously prosecuted.

The New County Jail.—Some months since the Common Council took the preliminary steps towards erecting a new County Jail in Ludlow-street, above Grand, near Essex Market. $25,000 was appropriated for the purpose, but the Legislature at its last session gave the Supervisors the control of the money. Thus the Common Council had the land whereon to erect the building, and the Supervisors the means necessary to prosecute the work. Neither could proceed without the other's help, and of course nothing has as yet been done. Yesterday Supervisors Tweed, Wiseman and Little met Alderman Tuomey and Councilmen Platt and Van Tine to devise measures to remove the obstacles which now exist to the erection of the jail. On motion of Supervisor Tweed it was resolved to procure all papers passed by the Board of Supervisors, Aldermen and Councilmen with reference to the matter. The Committee then adjourned to Thursday at 12 o'clock.

A Little Boy Drowned.—A child, five years of age, named John Weeks, was drowned about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the river foot of Chambers-street. The boy was playing with some companions on the dock when he accidently fell over the string-piece into the water. An alarm was raised and John Long, of No. 358 Washington-street, made a gallant attempt to rescue the child. Long plunged into the water, but his clothes became inflated, and would not allow him to go under. By the time he had divested himself of them and had reached the little fellow, life was extinct. Coroner Jackman held an inquest.

Annual Exhibition of the Christian Brothers' School.—The children in attendance at the Schools of the Christian Brothers celebrated their fête last night in the Academy of Music. The building was crammed. The Very Rev. Father Starrs, Vicar-General, assisted by the Rev. Father Daly, of St. Mary's Church, distributed the premiums. The pupils present numbered nearly 1,000. The intervals in the distribution were filled by music from Manahan's Band, led by Mr. Noll. Father Starrs delivered an address. A dramatic representation of the Battle of Bunker Hill concluded the entertainments.

Fatal Result of a Railroad Casualty.—Thomas Dillon, the hack-man who was so badly injured from being run over by a Hudson River Railroad car, on the corner of Hudson and Laight streets, on Monday last, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital. The friends of deceased assert that the accident was caused by carelessness on the part of the driver of the car. The inquest has been postponed until next Tuesday, that the attendance of some persons who saw the occurrence may be obtained. Deceased was 63 years of age.

Fatal Fall from a Scaffold.—A laborer named John McGowan, employed on the building No. 29 Frankfort-street, was instantly killed yesterday, by the falling of a scaffold upon which he was at work. His skull and both his thighs were fractured. An inquest was held by Coroner Jackman, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" was given. Deceased was 30 years of age.

Passing Counterfeit Money.—United States Commissioner Stilwell yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of a man named Charles Coles, charged with passing, at two different hotels, two counterfeit gold pieces. Coles was arrested, and the examination was set down for Saturday, the 23d. The examination in the case of Marese, the Italian counterfeiter, was postponed until to-day.

Rabid Dogs.—A policeman killed a mad dog on Wednesday evening, about 6 o'clock, on the corner of Eighty-second-street and Fourth-avenue. The rabid animal had already bitten several other dogs. Another mad dog was killed in Fifth avenue, near Fifteenth street, on the same evening.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### From Washington.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN MISSION—PEACE PROSPECTS IN EUROPE—MEXICAN AFFAIRS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 21.

The President has tendered the Central American mission to the Hon. D. M. Barringer, of North Carolina, formerly member of Congress, and subsequently Minister to Spain. It is thought he will decline it.

The news of European peace prospects produced much gratification in the Government official and diplomatic circles.

The Commissioner of Patents designs leaving Washington next week, to be absent nearly two months.

Important dispatches from Minister McLane were received to-day by a special messenger.

The sloop-of-war *Savannah* is again to be sent to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Navy Department has received dates as late as the 28th of May from our vessels on the Brazil station. All of them were in the River La Plata, off Buenos Ayres; and in view of the unsettled condition of affairs it was deemed advisable to keep them there.

### From Boston.

ARRIVAL OF MR. CHOATE'S BODY—THE SHIP SARAH MINOR, &C., IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 21.

On the arrival of the steamer *Eastern City* here to day with the remains of Rufus Choate on board, minute guns were fired, the bells tolled, and the flags displayed at half-mast.

The ship *Sarah Minor* was owned in this city by Wm. F. Weld & Co., and was insured in State-street for $50,000. She was 1,005 tons burden.

William and Clinton Hurd, father and son, while fishing in Concord River yesterday afternoon were drowned. They belonged in Wayland.

### Later from Mexico.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, July 21.

A dispatch from New-Orleans says the State of Tamaulipas desires an American force of three thousand men to aid them in the prosecution of the war. Some Americans had already arrived at Tampico to aid the Liberals. Gen. Degollado had arrived at Tampico. Garza was at Vera Cruz. It is asserted, positively, that Mr. McLane has made no definite treaty with Juarez.

### Seizure of a Supposed Slaver.

NEW-BEDFORD, Wednesday, July 21.

The ship *Atlantic*, Capt. Sylva, which cleared at this port yesterday for the Indian Ocean, was seized to-day by the United States Government, on suspicion of going on a voyage for slaves to the coast of Africa. A steamtug is alongside to tow her back to port.

### The Maryland State Democratic Convention.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 21.

The State Democratic Convention, yesterday, at Frederick, nominated Abraham Jarrett for Comptroller. It also adopted resolutions indorsing the policy of the Administration with regard to the rights of naturalized citizens in foreign countries.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Laying of a Corner-stone.—The Corner-stone of a new Church edifice for the Washington-avenue Baptist Church, was laid yesterday afternoon with appropriate exercises. The Rev. Mr. Clark, the Rev. Dr. Hayne, the Rev. Mr. Hodge, and the Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Anable, took part in the exercises. There was a respectable attendance of members of the Society, and others interested in the cause of religion. This Society was organized in December, 1851, and soon after they erected for their use a small frame building on Gates-avenue, just at the rear of the new Church. Under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Anable, the Society has increased from one dozen members up to nearly six hundred, which fact, in connection with the commencement of a building, which, to complete, will cost with the land, about $50,000, is abundant evidence of a satisfactory progress. The location, which eight years ago had a sparse population with nothing but uncultivated fields to relieve the scene, is now the centre of a densely populated neighborhood—embracing among the residents many of the most wealthy and respectable citizens. Under the change of circumstances the society felt warranted some eighteen months ago in taking the initiatory steps towards obtaining the means for erecting the building, the corner stone of which was laid as referred to above. The new church is located at the corner of Washington and Gates avenues, fronting on the former, and will be of the Romanesque style of architecture; whole front width on Washington-avenue, 90 feet; depth, 180 feet, extending back to the Church at present occupied by the Society. Brick will be the principal material of the building, with Albert or Nova Scotia stone for trimmings. There are to be two towers—the principal one 180 feet high, and the lesser 80 feet. The auditorium will be 68 by 80 feet, divided into 196 pews, capable of accommodating some twelve hundred persons. Height of interior, 40 feet in the clear, the ceiling of which will be open finished. The trancept extends nearly to one-half the length of the Church, at the rear part of which will be the pulpit, a plain substantial structure, in front of which will be the Baptistry. At the left, within the transept, the organ will be located. Choir-room there is none, as in this Society the whole Society compose that body. Another novel feature in this church is the division of the pews. Each pew is to seat from two to six or seven persons. Some of the best in the house will have only two and four seats each. This is done to accommodate those who are willing to pay good prices for good locations, single gentlemen and others who want only a few seats. When completed, as it probably will be in the Fall, this structure will be a decided addition to that portion of the city. The location is one of the most pleasant and healthy in the city—Washington-avenue being on the "back bone" or highest ground, and near the far-famed Clinton-avenue. The architect is Mr. E. L. Roberts; builder, Wm. N. Roe.

The Taxes.—The Joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen held an adjourned meeting last evening to consider the budget for 1860. The sixth resolution, "Amount to be raised for general purposes," was the only matter considered. It was finally adopted and reported to the Committee, after striking out $10,000 for new building for Normal Schools, and inserting $12,000 for offal contract.

City Court.—In the case of Ann McCormick *vs.* Backus, for assault and battery, on trial in this Court for several days past, the jury rendered a verdict of $1,250 for plaintiff.

Calendar for this day: Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26.

### Amusements.

Mendelssohn Union.—The excursion and concert given by this Society on Wednesday night, proved a complete success. The steamer *Rip Van Winkle* and the barge *Jefferson*, engaged for the occasion, carried a pleasant company of five hundred people up the river, nearly to West Point, and returned them safely at 2 o'clock in the morning. On the way up the Union devoted itself to the musical exercises of the trip; sang chorusses after its usual excellent manner, had the assistance of Mr. Mills, the pianist, and the *baton* of Mr. George W. Morgan insured the integrity of the general performances. The downward trip was a dancing season. Only one drawback was visible, and that one was serious;—the caterer forgot his provision, but came out very strong indeed on creams, which were not altogether satisfactory to appetites edged by the river breeze. The Union, however, is so well pleased with the result of this experiment that it proposes to give a similar entertainment in August. We suggest the expediency of sandwiches on that occasion; it is an unpleasant thing to be hungry, even with good music tickling your tympanum.

The Festival at Jones' Wood was yesterday a festival indeed. More than *fifteen thousand* persons were present during the day, and everything passed off with the most perfect order, and to the great delight of all concerned. That will be a day of good augury for New-York which shall see the compatibility of such amusements as these with decency and public order fully demonstrated.

### The Charge against Capt. Carpenter.

The Deputy-Superintendent of Police has preferred the following charge against Capt. Carpenter, of the Sixteenth Ward, before General Superintendent Pilsbury, in reference to the late suicide in Twenty-fourth-street. The trial, we understand, will take place to-day.

Charge.—Unofficer-like and immoral conduct, calculated to bring odium upon the Department.

Specification.—It is alleged that Capt. Carpenter has been a frequent and almost daily visitor at a house of assignation, situated at No. 110 West Twenty-Fourth-street, occupied by one Charlotte Whittemore; that he very frequently walks the public streets in company with the said Charlotte Whittemore and some of the boarders and frequenters of her house.

It is further alleged that on the 13th instant Mrs. Inness, a boarder in the house of the said Charlotte Whittemore, was taken suddenly ill, and a physician, Dr. E. R. Akin, of No. 206 Seventh-avenue, was sent for, and he soon learned from the said Mrs. Inness that she had taken poison, which in a very short time afterwards proved fatal. Shortly before or after the death of Mrs. Inness, Capt. Carpenter was sent for by the said Charlotte Whittemore, and was present at the inquest, and the said Capt. Carpenter, in his official capacity, used his influence to suppress the inquest from being made public, thereby showing a too close intimacy and friendship with a keeper of a house of assignation. I inclose a copy of the inquest, as published in the daily papers.

(Signed) DANIEL CARPENTER,
Deputy Superintendent.

Attached to the document are the names of more than a dozen witnesses.

# LAW REPORTS.

## SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Clerke.

*Henry Sanders vs. Isabella J. E. Sanders.*—Report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

*Maria L. Edwards vs. Charles Edwards.*—Report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

*John W. Smith vs. James C. Woodward.*—Motion denied without costs.

*William D. Berrien et al vs. George W. Martin et al.*—Order appointing Richard C. Bramish guardian *ad litem* to defend this action for defendants—Catharine M. Martin and others—granted.

*In the matter of the Application of the Mayor &c. of New-York to open One Hundred and Sixteenth street, from the Fourth to the Tenth-avenue*; and *In the matter of the Petition of Gideon Stevens in relation thereto.*—Report of Referee confirmed, and order for payment of moneys awarded to unknown owners granted.

Before Justice Woodruff.

*James Stewart vs. John Beuse, Executor, &c.*—Ordered that the amendment proposed by the plaintiffs to the defendant's case be set aside; but that the defendant have twenty days within which to propose amendments with suitable and proper detail. $10 costs of motion to be allowed to the defendants if they succeed in the action.

Before Judge Hoffman.

*J. McGregory, &c., vs. Jas. C. Willet, Sheriff, &c.*—This is an application that the Sheriff be exonerated from liability of Jacob Cohen, except upon surrender and commitment of said Cohen by the defendant to the custody of the Sheriff of the County of New-York. The action was commenced in December, 1858, to make the defendant, the former Sheriff, liable for an escape. The original action of the present plaintiff against Brown and Cohen, was commenced in October, 1857, and an order of arrest then obtained on the ground of a fraudulent disposition of property. Under this the defendant Cohen was arrested. On the 24th of February, 1858, judgment was obtained against both defendants; and after the return of an execution against the property, unsatisfied, Cohen was arrested upon an execution against his person, and held in custody by the present defendant, the then Sheriff of New York. About the 10th of December, 1858, he escaped, and was suffered by the defendant to go at large.

It appears that Cohen was committed to close custody and broke jail without the privity or knowledge of the defendant. The defendant in his affidavit swears that since the commencement of the action Cohen has been retaken by the defendant, and lodged in the jail of the County of New-York, and is now in custody of the Sheriff upon a surrender and commitment by the defendant in exoneration. Also, that the said Cohen is utterly insolvent.

The present Sheriff certifies, that Cohen is in his custody upon the committitur of the present defendant in his examination, in a suit of McArthur and others, in the Supreme Court. The committitur indorsed on the execution in this suit, is dated 23rd of May, 1859. The office of the defendant, as Sheriff, expired on the 31st of December, 1858. Kelly succeeded in his place.

By an order of the 24th of May, 1859, the time for the surrender of Cohen was extended for twenty days, with a reservation of all questions as to the right of the defendant to make such a surrender. It seems that the surrender was actually made on the [illegible] of May.

The affidavit of the attorney as to his information that the present Sheriff had denied holding upon the surrender in this suit cannot countervail the legal effect of the copy, the execution and surrender in this suit, served upon the present Sheriff, if the defendant has the right to make such surrender. The Sheriff must be bound by the detainer, whatever becomes of the execution in the other suit.

The right of bail to surrender their principal was originally *ex gratia* only. It grew to be considered as a right. (Petersdorf on Bail, 397; Brownlow *vs.* Forbes, Johnson's Rep., 101.)

It was to be exercised as a matter of right before return of a *ca sa* against the principal. A surrender after this, grew from a matter of privilege into merely a matter of right.

By the Code, in case of an escape, or bail not having been given, the Sheriff is responsible as bail, (sec. 201,) and he would be proceeded against as such upon his official bonds, (9 Howard, 180, 188.)

His privilege as bail must be commensurate with his liability. Unless otherwise provided, it seems reasonable that whenever bail given by others can be relieved, he should be.

Bail in general may surrender after judgment and execution against the person. Is the sheriff, when bail, excepted from this privilege? (§ 191.)

There is nothing to constitute such an exception in the language or spirit of the code.

In Buckman *vs.* Gourley, (9 Howard 180) it was expressly held that the Sheriff could avail himself of the 191st section, and surrender his principal in his exoneration within twenty days after suit commenced against him.

The application is made in due time, under the code and the order of Special Term of 24th May, 1859.

I think the statute referred to as to assignment of persons to a new sheriff (2 Rev. Stat. 439, § 67,) has no application.

Motion granted, order to be drawn and settled on motion.

## MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

*Gustafson vs. Peterson.*—This was a suit brought by plaintiff to recover damages for an assault and battery on the high seas. The defendant contended that the Court had no jurisdiction, as by the thirteenth article of the treaty between the Swedish Government and this country the jurisdiction over all difficulties between masters and crews of vessels of either nation trading between their respective ports is given to the Consul of each nation residing in the port where the vessel might be.

The Court held the defence to be valid and dismissed the case; it being shown that the defendant was captain of the Swedish bark *Adele*, and that the assault took place on board that vessel, and that plaintiff was one of her crew.

K. H. Hartt for plaintiff; F. S. Stalknecht for defendant.

## Northern Mexico.

PROGRESS OF THE CIVIL WAR—OTHER DETAILS

By the schooner *Red Fox*, Capt. OLIPHANT, at New-Orleans, from Tampico, the 21 inst., we have two weeks later advices from that port.

Gen. GUADALUPE GARCIA had arrived at Tampico. "His visit," says the *Prisma*, "has for its object to confer with the Government of the State on affairs of importance." Alluding elsewhere, in the same number, to the unfortunate difficulty of this officer with the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. ZUAZUA, the *Prisma* says that the Constitutionalist army is completely broken up, and that its operations are, for the present, completely paralyzed.

In the meantime, the Reactionary Party, taking advantage of the dissensions of the Liberal leaders, are following up the war with renewed vigor. Not only was San Luis Potosi threatened, but a new expedition of 5,000 men, against Tampico itself, was said to be organizing, under the command of Gen. MORENO. The *Prisma* ridicules this reported expedition, as it did that of Gen. WOLL; but, apparently in expectation of some hostile movement, it announces the arrival from Vera Cruz of ten 24-pounders and four hundred stand of small arms, artillerymen, ammunition, &c.; also, from New-Orleans, a large quantity of cannon and musket powder.

At last accounts, received from Tampico, Gens. WOLL and MEJIA were preparing to march on Zacatecas, which was held by Gen. ORTEGA. Recording the rumor that the former officer had pronounced in favor of SANTA ANNA, the *Prisma* says it needs confirmation.

[Advertisement.]

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN,
Especially designed for the use of the *Medical Profession* and the *Family*. For sale by all prominent druggists. A. M. BININGER & Co., No. 338 Broadway, New-York, Sole Importers.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs, Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and 352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Not the slightest danger is incurred in the rapid cure of piles by this preparation. It never "drives in" inflammation or "suppresses" irritation; but annihilates them to the very roots. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DR. ANDRAE, confidential adviser, recently from Paris, thoroughly acquainted with all late improvements, treating disease more skillfully than others. No interview necessary. Address, inclosing consultation fee $5, No. 440 Broome-street, one door from Broadway, west, giving full particulars.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

# MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 21.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $4,000 | U. S. 5s, '65 | 100⅜ | 50 | Hud. Riv. R'd..s30 | 33½ |
| 6,000 | U. S. 5s, '74 | 101½ | 11 | do | 33½ |
| 5,000 | U. S. 5s, 1867 | 107 | 100 | do | 33⅝ |
| 1,000 | Virginia 6s | 94⅛ | 100 | do..s30 | 33⅜ |
| 5,000 | do..s10 | 94 | 10 | Harlem Railroad | 10½ |
| 1,000 | Ohio State 6s, '60 | 99¾ | 50 | Harlem R'd Pref | 36¾ |
| 10,000 | Tennessee 6s, '90 | 88¾ | 350 | do..s30 | 36¾ |
| 10,000 | Missouri State 6s | 84 | 100 | do | 36⅝ |
| 50,000 | do..b60 | 84 | 300 | Reading R..s3 | 45¾ |
| 15,000 | do | 83⅞ | 360 | do..s60 | 45 |
| 5,000 | do..s15 | 83¾ | 200 | do..b10 | 45½ |
| 5,000 | do..s30 | 83½ | 100 | do..s30 | 45¼ |
| 2,000 | Louisiana St. 6s | 93 | 100 | do..s10 | 45⅝ |
| 3,000 | Erie R. 2d m bds ex | 71½ | 200 | do..c | 45½ |
| 11,000 | Erie R. 4th m bds | 37 | 100 | Mich. Cen. R..b10 | 43 |
| 3,000 | Hudson R. R 3d m | 76 | 50 | do..s30 | 43 |
| 2,000 | Mich. S 1st m b. | 79 | 50 | do..s3 | 43½ |
| 2,000 | Mich So. S. F. B. | 60 | 300 | do..s30 | 43¼ |
| 2,000 | Ill. Cent R. Bds | 84 | 150 | do | 43⅝ |
| 1,000 | Ill. Freel'd Bds | 94½ | 100 | do..nw | 43½ |
| 100 | M. S. & N. I G. S..s60 | 23¾ | 150 | do..s10 | 43¼ |
| 50 | do | 23 | 200 | do..b60 | 43⅜ |
| 1,000 | La. & M. 1 g bds. | 16 | 50 | Panama R..s30 | 116 |
| 1,000 | Lack & W. 1st mge | 81 | 100 | Gal. & Chicago R..b10 | 66 |
| 1,000 | C. & T. S'k'g F. bds. | 55½ | 121 | do | 65 |
| 10 | Bank of Commerce | 98 | 200 | do..s10 | 65 |
| 10 | Am. Ex. Bank | 102 | 100 | do..b30 | 65½ |
| 20 | Park Bank | 105 | 50 | do | 65⅛ |
| [illegible] | Del. & Hud. Ca. Co. | 90½ | 350 | do..s60 | 64¾ |
| 50 | do..b60 | 90½ | 100 | Clev. & Toledo R. | 24½ |
| 25 | do | 90⅞ | 100 | do..b60 | 24½ |
| [illegible] | N. Y. Cen'l R. R. | 76 | 100 | do | 24⅛ |
| [illegible] | do | 75⅞ | 200 | Chi. & R. I. R. | 6[illegible]¾ |
| [illegible] | do..bnw | 75¾ | 900 | do..s30 | 61½ |
| [illegible] | do..b15 | 75⅞ | 100 | do..b60 | 61¾ |
| 50 | do..s30 | 75¾ | 300 | do | 61⅞ |
| [illegible] | do..s11 | 75⅝ | 200 | do..s30 | 61⅝ |
| [illegible] | do | 75⅝ | 100 | do..s15 | 61¾ |
| [illegible] | do | 75¾ | 75 | La Crosse & M. R. | ⅜ |
| [illegible] | Erie Railroad | 6⅞ | | | |

### SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | U. S. 5s, 1874 | 101⅛ | 100 | Reading R..b10 | 45 |
| 20,000 | Missouri S. 6s | 83⅝ | 200 | do..s30 | 45⅛ |
| 2,000 | Cal. St. 7s. Bonds | 81¾ | 32 | Gal. & Chicago R. | 65¼ |
| 5,000 | N. C. State 6s | 95½ | 50 | M. So. & N. Ia. R. | 7½ |
| 10,000 | Har. R 3d M. B. | 72 | 100 | do..b30 | 8 |
| 1,000 | Ill Cent. R. B. | 84 | 20 | M. S. & N. I. G. S. | 23¾ |
| 5 | Am. Ex. Bank | 102 | 5 | Panama Railroad | 117 |
| 5 | Bank of New-York | 100½ | 200 | do..s60 | 115 |
| 5 | Bank of Commerce | 98 | 300 | Cleve. & Tol. R. | 24½ |
| 120 | Pac. M. Steam Co. | 69½ | 100 | Chi. & Rock I. R..s10 | 61½ |
| 50 | do..s60 | 69 | 50 | do | 61⅝ |
| 200 | N. Y. Cent. R..s30 | 75¼ | 300 | do..s15 | 61⅝ |
| 100 | do | 75¾ | 100 | do | 61⅝ |
| 100 | Mich. Central R..b10 | 42⅞ | | | |

THURSDAY, July 21—P. M.

The European news by the *Africa*, from Liverpool July 9, created much interest on the Street and on 'Change to-day. Its financial importance is scarcely secondary to its political consequences. The restoration of Peace, of which the present Armistice between the French and the Austrian Emperors is the prelude, will be welcomed in the Commercial world, not so much for the individual profit which it will confer in the rise of the Funds and the impetus to the Cotton trade, as for the general security and steadiness which it will inspire. The effect on this side the Atlantic is not expected to be so immediate and decided as it must be—and, indeed, has already been—nearer the seat of the late War. But we make as little doubt now, as at the beginning of the War, that the true mission of Commerce the world over is Peace, and that all partial advantages, to any neutral country, in a different state of things, are apt to be compensated by the general sacrifice of financial quiet and a broad commercial confidence.

The substance, in brief, of the news to-day is that, on the conclusion of an amnesty of forty days in Italy, the French Funds at Paris rose, at once, 2½ ℘ cent.; the English Funds 1½@2 ℘ cent.; the Liverpool Cotton Market and the Manchester trade ⅛d.@¼d. the pound; and the Austrian Funds 10 ℘ cent. The news came most unexpectedly upon the London Market on the monthly settlement day in Consols. It rapidly advanced the price to 95@95⅛ ℘ cent. on Friday, 8th, and Saturday, 9th July, and imparted unusual buoyancy to nearly every department of the Stock Exchange, as it did to the French Bourse. The intervening time before the sailing of the present steamer was too short to know the full effect upon American Securities, but State and Federal Bonds, and some of the Railway Shares and Bonds are already quoted at an advance. The London Press received the intelligence, with scarcely an exception, as Peace, and although the Paris official papers are guarded in their announcement, the temper of the Bourse shows the construction which the French public placed upon the intelligence.

On the Stock Exchange here the immediate and somewhat impulsive rise was equal to 1 ℘ cent., on which there was some realizing, of course, and in the afternoon prices receded ½ ℘ cent. On the Corn Exchange the effect was the reverse, and there was a decided fall in Grain and Flour. In the Cotton Market there was a strong feeling and an advance of ¼ cent the lb. The dealings in State Stocks at the advance were to the extent of $120,000. Missouris sold at 84, subsequently at 83⅞ ℘ cent. Federal Five ℘ Cents. were firm at 110½ ℘ cent. On the Share list, New-York Central sold early on the Street at 75⅞ ℘ cent., as against 74⅞ yesterday afternoon; then at 75⅞@½ at the Board, and finally at 75¼ ℘ cent. The Western Stocks, Galena, Rock Island, Michigan Central, and Southern Michigan Guaranteed, in like proportion, but ultimately lost part of the advance. Reading was done as high as 45⅞@½ ℘ cent. at the start, and closed 44⅞, against 44½ yesterday afternoon. The other Coal Shares, and also Hudson and Harlem, were ¼@½ ℘ cent. better. The Railway Bonds were generally firm, and Eries, Hudsons, and Illinois Centrals in demand. The general market left off dull.

The Money Market, in actual transactions, of which we are advised, ruled at 5 ℘ cent. on demand loan on first-class collateral, and 5½@6 ℘ cent. on other fair securities, with no important demand from the Stock Brokers, and for Discounts at 6 ℘ cent. for very short prime acceptances, and 7 ℘ cent. for October and November paper of first-class. The disposition among lenders is strongly in preference of short-date bills not later than November; so that lists of Winter paper rule at dearer terms for the borrower by 1@2 ℘ cent. The English Exchanges are somewhat favorably influenced by the news, and the preparation for remittances by Saturday's steamers by no means pressing. On the Continent the business is large, owing to the reduced terms for short sight on Paris. A single bill for a million and a quarter francs (the equivalent of about $250,000) was drawn by a leading house this forenoon. The engagements of Specie for Saturday are not yet counted up, but they will probably include all the California Gold bars now in the market; a further supply by the *Moses Taylor* being anticipated early next week. The engagements of which we are at present advised amount to $1,200,000.

By the *Africa's* mail, Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, the London Broker in American Stocks writes:

"The market for American Securities has been, during the past week, very firm. There has been a good demand for United States, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Pennsylvania Bonds. Some moderate purchases of New-York Central Shares have been made for investment, also of this Company's Bonds. Pennsylvania First and Second Mortgage are in request at present quotations. Illinois Shares remain quite firm, closing buyers at 38 discount. Construction Bonds steady, at 75@76. This morning on the news of an armistice being published our Stock Market became very animated, and an advance of about 2 ℘ cent. was established nearly all round."

The latest sales of Illinois Central Bonds were at 37½ ℘ cent. discount. Messrs. BARRY quote sales of Pennsylvania Fives at 83, and a demand for the new U. S. Fives at 92¼@92⅞ ℘ cent.

The Bank of England return is as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public deposits | £9,436,986 | Increase | £395,971 |
| Other deposits | 13,581,531 | Increase | 602,191 |
| Rest | 3,226,508 | Increase | 47,967 |
| Governm't Securities | 14,789,035 | Increase | 498,659 |
| Other Securities | 18,682,565 | Increase | 223,668 |
| Notes unemployed | 10,472,660 | Decrease | 369,095 |

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,475,210, being an increase of £206,770, and the stock of Bullion in both Departments is £18,083,865, showing a decrease of £232,468 when compared with the preceding return.

The private letters quote Money easy in London, and the Cotton-trade at Manchester more than usually buoyant.

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $486,512; payments, $288,096; balance, this afternoon, $5,005,233.

The Home Insurance Company's semi-annual dividend is 10 ℘ cent.; and the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company's 7 ℘ cent.

### Real Estate....THURSDAY, July 21.

No public sales to-day.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold one lot on the west side of First-avenue, 25 feet north of Fifty-ninth street, full lot in size, for $950.

Also, one lot north side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, 475 feet east of Seventh avenue. Also, two lots south side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, 475 feet east of Seventh-avenue, all full lots in size, for $550 per lot.

We report the sale of four small lots northeast corner Fifty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue, 100 feet fronting Sixth-avenue, same width across the rear, and 52 feet in depth in each line, for $10,000. These lots sold at auction in 1846 for less than $100 each—a part of the Cosine estate. They lie about 15 feet below the grade.

### Commercial News by the Africa.

The official quotations on Thursday were:

Fair Orleans, 8⅛d.; Middling, 7d.
Fair Mobiles, 7⅞d.; Middling, 6⅞d.
Fair Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling, 6¾d.

On Friday the news of the armistice caused much buoyancy and an active demand. Holders demanded and partially obtained an advance of ⅛d.@¼d. on the above figures.

At Manchester the news of the armistice caused much excitement, and a general advance in yarns of from ⅛d.@¼d. was demanded. Not much business was transacted, many of the Germans having no confidence in peace. Goods advanced in proportion to yarns.

Continued depression is reported in Breadstuffs, increased by the armistice. A considerable decline is noticed in Flour and Wheat.

All descriptions of Provisions were very dull, and prices were merely nominal.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols on the 8th were very buoyant and advanced to 94⅞@⅞ for Money, and 94⅝@94⅞ for Account.

Money was in abundant supply, and the demand was pretty brisk. First-class bills were taken at 2½ ℘ cent.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased during the week, £232,468.

There was no material alteration in the market for American Securities.

### DETAILS OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 9.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The market opened this week with only a moderate demand, which continued as before to be very freely supplied. On Wednesday, owing to the favorable accounts of the state of business at Manchester, the demand was unusually active, and the sales reached 15,000 bales, nearly all to the Trade. Still, holders have met the buyers so freely that American descriptions can scarcely be raised more than 1-16d." The sales for the week ending Thursday inclusive foot up 69,500 bales, including 5,500 on speculation, and about 3,000 for export.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather continues brilliant for the crops. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report continued depression in the Corn trade, which has increased by the armistice. Flour is offered at a decline of 1s.@2s. ℘ sack, without sales; American, 10s.@13s. ℘ cental. Wheat offered at 3d.@4d. decline since Friday, but without leading to business; Western Red, 7s. 6d.@9s. 1d.; White, 9s.@9s. 8d.; Southern, 10s.@11s. 3d. Corn quiet, and prices nominal; Mixed and Yellow, 5s. 10d.@6s. 3d.; White, 7s.@7s. 9d.

PROVISIONS—Beef heavy, and prices nominal. Pork dull and easier, to-day. Bacon dull, at a decline of 2s.@3s. on the week. Lard dull and selling only in retail. Tallow in limited demand, and 6d.@1s. lower; Butchers' Association, 56s.

PRODUCE—Ashes flat, at unchanged prices. Resin steady; 3s. 10d.@3s. 11d. for common. Spirits Turpentine heavy and lower, under large arrivals—closing at 36s. Sugar quiet, and tending downward. Coffee firm, at extreme prices. Rice in very limited demand. Bark dull; Baltimore offered at 6s. 9d.; Philadelphia, 10s. for fine ground. Fish Oils—nothing doing. Linseed Oil in fair demand, at late rates. Tea inactive.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report CORN very dull, influenced by the fine weather. White American WHEAT, 46s.@50s.; red, 42s.@46s. FLOUR, 23s.@27s. SUGAR opened dull and lower, but closed buoyant. COFFEE opened at a decline, which was subsequently recovered, and it closed firm. FISH OILS quiet; Cod, £33@£33 11s.; Linseed offered at 29s.@28s. 9d. IRON flat; rails offered at £6; Scotch pig, 51s. TEA firmer; common Congou, 1s. 3d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE slow, at 41s. 6d.@41s. on the spot, and 38s on arrival. TALLOW dull, at 54s. for Y. C. TIN advancing. LINSEED CAKES—More business, but at reduced rates; New-York, £9 10s.@£9 12s. 6d.; Boston, £9 2s. 6d.@£9 5s. RICE firm.

HAVRE MARKET.

*For the week ending July 5, inclusive.*

COTTON closed firm, at a slight advance on the week—*tres ordinaire* New-Orleans being quoted at 108f., and *bas* at 103f.; sales of the week, 7,300 bales; stock, 97,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS generally dull and drooping. ASHES tended downward; New-York Pots, 40.25@40. COFFEE quiet, but firm. OILS unchanged. RICE quiet. SUGARS dull. TALLOW and LARD neglected. WHALEBONE flat and unchanged.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co. report as follows:

"In the Market for American Securities during the past week, there has been no material alteration. The demand for Federal and State Stocks continues, while the supply is but limited. Railroad Bonds have been more freely offered, but the actual transactions in them have not been to any extent."

Messrs. BARING BROS. say:

"In American Stocks there has been a demand for United States 5s at 92¼@92¾; the 6s. of 1868 have been done at 97@98. Massachusetts 5s, sterling 100½@101. Maryland offered at 93 ex. div. For Pennsylvania Certificates 83 has been paid to day for a parcel—Bonds 85. Virginia Bonds 82@84. Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds, 1st Mortgage, 90@91; 2d Mortgage, Sterling, 93@94. New-York Central 92@94. Illinois Central 75@77. Freeland 85@87. Shares 04@38 discount. Canada 6s 112. Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick 106½."

### LATEST MARKET NEWS.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

LONDON, Saturday.

SUGAR—There is a better feeling, and the 6d. decline in the early part of the week has been recovered. A cargo of 3,850 bags Paraiba has been sold for Hamburg at 20s. 9d. ℘ arrobe. The COFFEE market has improved toward the latter part of the week, though not to the full extent of the decline. TEA—The late news has imparted more firmness to the market, but the prices so far are unaltered. RICE steady. SALTPETRE—The armistice has flattened the market, and to induce business, a considerable reduction has to be submitted to. TALLOW quiet at 54s. for the month, and 55s. for last three months.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 9—2:30 P. M.

The *Europa* was off the bar at noon, but owing to low water she is not yet up.

COTTON—CLARE & SONS report continued firmness; sales to-day 12,000 bales, including 4,000 on speculation and for export.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS—RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say the markets are very dull, but there is no change in prices.

### Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 21.

FLOUR closed heavy; sales 1,000 bbls. at $3 50@$5 for extra Illinois and Wisconsin, from Spring Wheat: $5 25@$5 50 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $6@$6 50 for double extras. WHEAT in fair demand and market without important change; sales 11,000 bushels good white Indiana at $1 05; 3,000 bushels white Kentucky, on private terms. CORN steady; sales 12,000 bushels sound Illinois, at 75c. OATS quiet and no sales. BARLEY lower; sales 850 bushels Western at 45c. RYE nominal. WHISKY ½c. lower; sales 200 bbls at 24½c. *Imports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—20 bbls. Flour, 3,500 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Thursday, July 21—6 P. M.

FLOUR in moderate demand for local and interior trade; sales 5,000 bbls. at $5 75 for choice Milwaukee Club Wheat; $6 25 for Red Ohio and Indiana; $6 for extra Canadian. WHEAT and CORN quiet, and quotations nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Imports*—160 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat. *Exports*—1,900 bbls. Flour, 14,300 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 21.

FLOUR—The *Africa's* advices caused less firmness in the market, and it closed unsettled. WHISKY steady, at 24c. In PROVISIONS nothing was doing previous to the receipt of the steamer's news, and there were no sales afterwards.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 21.

COTTON dull. FLOUR dull; steamer's news had no effect on the market. WHEAT declining; White $1 45, Red $1 33. CORN lower; sales of 4,000 bushels, at 85c. OATS dull: old 39c., new 35c. WHISKY unchanged. PROVISIONS steady. MESS PORK $17 50. LARD dull, at 11¾c @13¼c.

### Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 21.

Stocks steady: Pennsylvania State Fives, 90⅜; Reading Railroad, 20⅝; Morris Canal, 54½; Long Island Railroad, 10½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39⅝.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday, and contains in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

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Noiseless Family Sewing Machines
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

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PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
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3,000 Summer Pants, from which a Selection can be had, for One Dollar and Fifty Cents, at
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The way they go is a caution.
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MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

## MARRIED.

PHILLIPS—BARBER.—In this City, on Thursday, June 30, at the house of the bride's brother, in Bleecker st., by the Rev. E. T. Hiscox, Mr. ASA D. PHILLIPS to Miss MARY E. BARBER, all of this City.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

ROBBINS—ASHBEY.—On Wednesday, July 20, by the Rev. J. B. Hagany, Mr. WM. A. ROBBINS of North Carolina to Miss ALLIE J. ASHBEY, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

MILWARD—EDGE.—At the Parish Church, Edgbaston, Birmingham, England, on Thursday, July 7, by the Rev. T. A. Chataway, M. A., JOHN FREDERICK MILWARD, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., to FRANCES MARY, eldest daughter of Charles Edge, Esq., of Edgbaston.

## DIED.

HOLMES.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 20, EDWARD M. HOLMES, youngest son of Wm. C. Holmes, aged 23 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his father No. 308 2d av.

BOLSTER.—In this City, on Thursday evening, July 21, HENRY B. BOLSTER, Ex-alderman of the XIth and of the XVIth Wards, aged 68 years, 1 month and 13 days.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

☞ Bridgeport papers please copy.

HARRIMAN.—On Tuesday evening, July 19, Miss ELIZA HARRIMAN, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Amity-st. Baptist Church, without further notice, on Friday, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

GETTY.—At Moriches, L. I., on Monday, July 18, JULIA B., daughter of Henry and Elizabeth S. Getty, aged 7 years and 5 months.

"Weep not for those
Who sink within the arms of death,
Ere yet the chilling wintry breath
Of sorrow o'er them blows."

STEARNS.—At Huntington, Conn., on Saturday, July 2, Col. JONATHAN STEARNS, late of New York City.

SMITH.—At St. Joseph's, Mo., on Monday, July 18, BENJAMIN M. SMITH, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 17 West 18th st., Saturday, July 23, at 9 o'clock A. M.

SMITH.—At St. Joseph's, Mo., on Monday, July 18, BENJAMIN M. SMITH, formerly of this City, aged 26 years.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
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4, 3, 38, 35, 6, 10, 62, 9, 27, 45, 15, 76.
*Class No. 398, July 21, 1859.*
49, 64, 42, 62, 61, 23, 40, 74, 30, 7, 73, 53, 16.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
*Class No. 395, July 21, 1859.*
15, 38, 18, 59, 5, 24, 35, 60, 22, 68, 57, 14, 11, 36.
*Class No. 396, Extra, July 21, 1859.*
46, 47, 74, 7, 1, 29, 58, 36, 28, 61, 4, 20, 49, 62.

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Mr. MORPHY'S first Paper on Chess will be published in the LEDGER for Aug. 6, which will be ready for sale at 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY next. Among other things, this initial Paper contains a game played by those eminent masters of Chess, McDonnell and Labourdonnais, with a careful analysis and valuable comments by Mr. MORPHY.
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| Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50c | 1 50 |
| Profit | 2 65 |
| Total | $18 00 |

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CALIFORNIA WINE OR BRANDY.
This pure juice of the grape, beautifully medicated, of delicious taste, yet remedially active, is conscientiously recommended as a tonic for
THE DEBILITATED SICKLY INVALID.
For Diarrhœa, pains in the bowels, Summer complaints, &c. Quart bottles $1. At RUSHTON'S, Nos 417 and 861 Broadway, and druggists generally. Dépôt No. 6 Varick-st.

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NEW-HAVEN, Oct 13, 1858.
Dr. WITMER: I have been affected with external piles for the last eleven years. I was operated upon, and have tried all the advertised remedies for curing piles, but they did me no good. I was in a wretched condition, and was advised by Mr. Clifford, of your City, to try Dr. Witmer's Pile Suppository, which I did, and I am happy to state that it has entirely cured me of that dreadful disease—piles. Yours, respectfully,
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Will positively cure Cholera Infantum, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, and all diseases incident to the process of Teething. It gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the infant. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle, and at the office, No. 13 Cedar st.

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GIGNOUX'S NIAGARA has *never before* been exhibited in any way. THE FORMER has never appeared so well, and THE LATTER is receiving encomiums from every visitor. WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS,
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Be sure to ask for
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LEDIARD'S MORNING CALL.
The popularity of this fine
TONIC AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL BITTER
has induced certain parties to put up a spurious article in imitation of the above.
The public and the trade are, therefore, cautioned to ask for Lediard's Morning Call, which is unequaled for its agreeable taste and fine medicinal qualities.
As a remedy and preventive for diarrhœa and chills and fever, it is particularly valuable at this season. As a cure for dyspepsia its character is fully established.
It is also invaluable to those of either sex suffering from weakness or debility, its fine strengthening and alterative properties rendering it unfailing.
For ordinary use as a beverage it is unsurpassed by any cordial ever offered to public notice, for its purity and general excellence.
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Diuretic and anti dyspeptic, is a
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Owing to the war at present raging gold is now worth
43 PER CENT. PREMIUM
IN AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.
This is equivalent to a reduction of
43 PER CENT. ON THE PRICE OF
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We are thereby enabled to give our pure and excellent Claret and Hocks from $2 75 per dozen upwards.
These wines are equal to French Claret usually sold at $5. FREUND & GROSSINGER,
No. 170 Water-st.

UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY.—The Alumni Association of Union College will hold their Annual Meeting and Festival on College Hill, on WEDNESDAY, July 27, the day preceding Commencement. At 1 A. M., in the Second Dutch Church, a Semi Centennial Address will be delivered by HENRY W. WARNER, Esq. of the class of 1809. At 2 P. M. the Alumni will meet in the College Library, for the election of officers and other business; after which they will adjourn to the annual collation. At 7½ P. M. the annual addresses will be delivered in the Second Dutch Church by Hon. JOHN W. EDMONDS, of New-York, and a poem will be pronounced by FITZ HUGH LUDLOW, Esq., of New-York.
JOHN W. EDMONDS,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
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Sold by druggists everywhere and by HOSTETTER & SMITH, sole proprietors, No. 58 Water and No 58 Front sts., Pittsburgh. Principal dépôt Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

CURTIS' CURE FOR BALDNESS.
This remedy is reliable; contains no oil, lead or sulphur; it has been tested in Boston, Providence and the Eastern States. J. M. CURTIS, Proprietor, Providence, R. I. Sold by E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; J. & J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, No. 527 Greenwich-st.; John Jones, No. 122 Houston st., New-York; Mrs. Hayes; G. P. Milne, and Reynolds & Co., Brooklyn; P. Sellew, Jersey City; U. T. Mercer, Newark. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, And all Druggists. General Agents.

DRUNKENNESS AND SHOOTING.—The New-Haven *Palladium*, July 20, says: "On Saturday evening last an affray occurred at Haddam Neck which threw the whole neighborhood into intense excitement. It originated in a quarrel between a man named Charles N. Andrews, who has a very quarrelsome disposition, and has repeatedly threatened the lives of neighbors, and the family of John Brainerd. Andrews and Brainerd had a dispute at a caucus last Spring, when hard words passed between them, and since then Andrews has frequently threatened Brainerd and his family. On Saturday noon Andrews, when intoxicated, came to Brainerd's house, and, after some high words between him and the Brainerds, they turned him away from the house and marched him off homewards. He then went to Haddam Centre and tried to get the Brainerds prosecuted for an assault upon him, but no Grand Jury would sign the papers, and he returned with a whip in his hand, threatening vengeance. He was sent home again, however, and finally came back about 8½ o'clock with a double-barreled gun, and, standing near the gate, called Mr. Brainerd out. He came out of the house with his son Henry Lawrence Brainerd, aged 22, and the two had hardly passed the gate when Andrews raised his gun and taking deliberate aim shot the younger Brainerd full in the face. The discharge penetrated both eyes, and filled the forehead and face with fine shot. The father caught the young man in his arms as he fell, and he was immediately taken into the house and properly cared for. He will lose his eyesight, even if his life should be saved. He was married quite lately. Andrews was pursued and arrested at a neighbor's house, and brought before Justice Seldon. John Brainerd, the father, testified that nothing whatever was said to Andrews before he fired, and that they went out of the house not anticipating any difficulty. Henry Brainerd was on his own property when shot. Dr. Worthington testified that shot had passed through the eyes and lips, and that the eyesight was, probably, wholly destroyed, but the weight of the charge had passed over the head. If it had gone two inches lower instant death must have ensued. Other witnesses testified to the threats of Andrews against the Brainerds. In default of $7,500 bail Andrews was committed to jail to await his trial."

THE SPANISH BRIG FI BURNT.—The Spanish brig *Fi*, Capt. JUAN IGNACIO BASTENECHA, which sailed from New-Orleans on the 14th of June, with a cargo of 350 bales of cotton and staves, for San Sebastian, Spain, was, on the 1st of July, in lat. 28° 10′, long. 80°, discovered to be on fire. The Captain and crew remained on board for two days, endeavoring to extinguish the fire and to build rafts and launch boats to save what articles they could, but it was impossible for them to save anything; they left the vessel burnt to the water's edge, and she sank before they were out of sight. They were in a row-boat, which capsized, but all being able to swim they righted her, and arrived on the coast of Florida all safe. After walking two days they arrived at Enterprize, Fla., where they were taken on board the steamer *Darlington*, Capt. BROOKS, to Pilatka. From thence they came on the steamer *St. Johns*, Capt. KING, to this city. The vessel belonged to Bilboa, Spain. Capt. BASTENECHA begs leave to return his thanks to Capt. BROOKS, of the steamer *Darlington*, and Capt. KING, of the *St. Johns*, for the favors and kind attention he and the crew received at their hands.—*Savannah Republican.*

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 21, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 92 bbls. Ashes; 7,231 bbls. Flour; 30 bbls. Rye Flour; 3,629 bushels Wheat; 15,290 bushels Corn; 500 bushels Rye; 4,425 bushels Oats; 50 pkgs. Provisions; 488 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 60 bbls. Pots at $5 12½; and 20 bbls. Pearls at $5 75 ₱ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Rio is depressed and prices lean in favor of buyers, who are not disposed to purchase freely, while some holders manifest considerable eagerness to sell. The latest advices from Rio, reported accumulating stocks there, and liberal shipments to the United States, in the first week in June. To-day there were sold 5,000 bags, ₱ bark *Fame*, on private terms; and 100 bags, in lots, at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔. An auction sale of 6,000 bags is advertised for Tuesday, the 26th inst. This announcement has the effect of checking the demand from the trade for the present. The sales of other kinds comprise 200 bags Java, at 15c.; 150 mats do., at 14½c.; 50 bags Laguayra and 125 bags Maracaibo, at 11¾c.; and 700 bags Ceylon, on private terms.

COTTON—The news by the *Africa* has favorably affected the market, which has been more active, to-day, and prices have advanced ½c. ₱ ℔. Sales have been reported of 3,000 bales, including Middling Upland at 12c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has declined materially to-day. Holders have generally forced their supplies on the market. The vigorous efforts to sell, in the absence of an active inquiry, have depressed prices seriously. These can be quoted down 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl., closing quite heavily and irregularly. The trade have purchased with reserve. There has been very little disposition manifested to buy for shipment. Speculators have withdrawn. Sales have been reported of 7,000 bbls., including standard superfine State at $4 50@$4 90; extra State at $5@$5 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5@$5 25; extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 30@$5 80, chiefly at $5 40@$5 60, ₱ bbl.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unsound Flour | $3 00@$4 25 |
| Standard Superfine State | 4 50@ 4 90 |
| Extra State | 5 00@ 5 40 |
| Standard Superfine Western | 4 50@ 4 90 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 90@ 6 75 |
| Inferior Extra Ohio | 5 00@ 5 25 |
| Extra Ohio, ordinary to choice shipping | 5 30@ 5 80 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 5 90@ 7 00 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 40@ 5 60 |
| Extra Genesee | 6 10@ 7 50 |
| Inferior to choice Extra Missouri | 5 65@ 6 75 |
| Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee | 5 25@ 9 00 |

Southern Flour is heavy and lower, yet not brisk. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $5 30@$6 for inferior to good mixed brands, and $6 10@$8 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $4@$4 65 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 95@$4 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed, cheaper and irregular. The demand is restricted. Sales have been reported of 16,500 bushels, including fair Chicago Spring at 80c; fair to good new white Southern at $1 40@$1 47½; very choice new white Kentucky at $1 60; inferior to prime new red Southern at $1 22½@$1 40, and French Wheat on private terms. Corn is dull and heavy at 85c.@90c., for ordinary to good round yellow, and 85c.@90c. (nominally) for inferior to prime mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Sales have been confined to 3,000 bushels round yellow, in lots, at 90c. ₱ bushel. Other sales were reported, but not reliable. Rye is inactive and languid at 86c.@88c. ₱ bushel. Barley is neglected, and is of uncertain value; 2,500 bushels Barley Malt changed hands on private terms. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada at 40c.@44c.; Western, 40c.@44c.; State, 40c.@43c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 37c.@40c.; Southern, 34c.@38c. ₱ bushel.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of the 18th inst., refers to the remarkable depression in grain, thus:—"At no period in the history of the grain trade of our city has the wheat market undergone such sudden fluctuations as have occurred during the past eight or ten weeks; and in no previous year has there been as much money lost on the same amount of wheat." On the 12th of April last, Standard Spring Wheat sold at 90c. in store. Shortly after this date the European war broke out, and breadstuffs all over the world advanced, so that on the 1st of May, the above grade sold at $1@1.05—daily advancing till the 16th, when it reached $1 30. Since that date its course has been steadily and alarmingly downward. On the 1st June, it was $1 15; on the 1st July, 92c.; and yesterday closed dull at 56c.—a decline of 74c. ₱ bushel in sixty-two days. At Milwaukee the decline has been equally great. On the 16th of May last, No. 1 Spring sold at about $1 43; while on Saturday last it sold at 70c. This altogether outstrips the decline of 1857, which has hitherto been quoted as "the sudden decline." In that year, standard Spring Wheat rose on the 31 of July to $1 30 f. o. b., and fell to 50c. in store on the 24th of November following—a heavier but a more gradual fall. The result of the recent decline has been very disastrous to grain-dealers and speculators all along the lakes. Commission merchants, bankers, and nearly all concerned have suffered more or less. True, a few have come out of the struggle unscathed, but it has been to the sacrifice of the many. The losses at Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine and other points, cannot be less than half a million dollars! It is a lesson not to be soon forgotten; and we trust that the spirit of speculation will never again be allowed to run wild as it did in May last, leaving its track strewed with bankruptcy and general ruin. Some no doubt think that extreme prices benefit the producer. It is a mistake. The reaction which generally follows an unnatural advance, sinks the market as much below its natural level as it was above it; and no better example of this can be cited than the simple fact that corn sold in this market yesterday at a price eleven cents ₱ bushel higher than Standard Wheat."

MOLASSES—Sales, to day: 175 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c.; 401 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 28c.; and 100 hhds. Claved Cuba at 22c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased, since our last, to the extent of 4,000 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $15 75@$15 80 for Mess; $14 87@$15 12 for Thin Mess; $18 25 for Clear; and $11 62½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand, including Hams, at 8c.@8¼c., and Shoulders, at 6⅛c.@6⅜c. ₱ ℔. Bacon is very dull and nominal. Lard is unaltered; sales to-day, 300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly ordinary to choice, at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ ℔. Beef is in slack request at old prices. Sales 180 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 75 for repacked Western Mess; $13 25@$15 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $16@$22; India Mess, $25@$28 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 13c.@19c. for State; 11c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ ℔. Cheese is selling in lots at from 3c.@9c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 125 tcs., at from $4@4 75 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SPICES—Sales to-day 200 bags Pepper at 9c. ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been in active request, and sales have been made to day of 2,109 hhds. Cuba at 5½c.@6½c.; 82 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¼c.@7¼c.; 92 hhds. New-Orleans at 5½c.@6⅞c.; 300 boxes Havana, in bond, on private terms, and 600 boxes do., free, at 6½c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 40,000 ℔s. Prime at 11c.@11¼c., chiefly at 11c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—About 1,200 pkgs. Green have been sold within a day or two, at very full prices.

WHISKY—Sales have been made, since our last, of 100 bbls., at 26½c.; 250 bbls. at 26c.; and (reported) 50 bbls. at 25½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 500 bales Cotton at ⅛d. ₱ ℔, and 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 3s. For London, 100 bbls. Resin at 1s. 6d. ₱ 280 ℔s: and 150 tons Oil Cake at 12s. For Havre, a vessel, to load at a Southern port, with Tobacco, on private terms. For Hamburg, by steamer, 100 bales Sarsaparilla at ¾c. ₱ ℔.; and 30 tons Measurement Goods at 40s. For Bremen, 500 bbls. Resin at 1s. 6d.; and 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 2½c. A vessel from Richibucto, for London or Hull, with Deals at 80s. Another Deal engagement was reported, but without particulars.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman a situation in the country to do the house work, washing and ironing, and cooking; can make butter, &c. Was three years in her last place. Address, immediately, A. B. C., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business well; also, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid, waitress, washer, or would do general housework, separately; no objection to the country; best of reference; wages not so much an object as a home. Call at No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, front room, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; can sew on a machine; no objection to do chamberwork. Can be seen until suited at No. 111 West 31st st., between 6th and 7th avs. No objection to go to the country.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTestant English girl, with good recommendations, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a private family; is a person of unexceptionable character, and desires a permanent situation. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as good plain cook; understands bread and pastry; will assist, if required, with the washing and ironing; would do chamberwork and waiting in a small family. Best references. Apply at No. 157 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GIRL, with 7 years' reference, a situation to do housework in a private family; is a girl of most unexceptional character and desires a good home, where she will not have to change. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as first-rate cook; understands cooking in all its branches—meats, sauces, jellies, &c.; is an excellent baker and has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 4th av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework in a small private family; is tidy and neat in her habits. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to take care of a baby, and to do chamberwork; has no objection to go in the country, or travel. Can be seen for two days at her present situation, No. 33 West 24th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A STEADY WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook in a small private family, willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker. Good City reference. Apply at No. 222 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS cook; understands boning and larding, pastry, jellies and desserts; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 77 West 19th-st., west of 6th av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY, PROTESTANT girl a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; country place preferred; best reference can be shown. Call at No. 407 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City reference; call for two days at No. 210 West 33th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wants to work out by the day or week; understands fitting children's clothing. Apply at No. 77 West 19th-st., 8 doors from 6th-av.

A NEAT HEALTHY MARRIED GIRL wants a situation as wet nurse; her child is ten days old; has a fine breast of milk; is neat in her habits, person, and appearance: can be highly recommended for general good conduct. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

### MALES.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION AS groom and coachman, by a single man, a Protestant, who can produce satisfactory references as to his being a first-class groom and driver, willing to be useful in the house if required. Has no objection to the country. Of willing and obliging disposition. Would be useful to his employer. Any commands addressed COACHMAN, Box No. 220 *Times* Office, will be attended to for 3 days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION (WHO is also an experienced farm and cattle raiser) by a man of long experience near this City. These two branches are practiced by the advertiser. The very best of City reference for many years. Address until employed CHARLES, Box No. 193 *Times* Office, or at M. Long's, No. 475 Pearl-st., near corner of Chatham-st., all this week, where he can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock every day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Englishman (single) as gardener and farmer, can milk cows, and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has good recommendation; has no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a single young man, who perfectly understands his business; is a perfect City driver; has no objection to the country; can produce the best of references from his last employers. Address T. C., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE MAN WITH THE best of City reference, a situation; is a good, practical gardener and farmer; understands driving and the care of horses; is tidy and handy; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in some light business, such as porter, or wrapper writer in a publication office; has good testimonials as regards capability. Address J. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a place in a hotel or dining saloon, as bread or pastry cook. Inquire at No. 326 Broome-st., in the liquor store, between Chrystie-st. and Bowery.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED a situation in the above capacity, by an English Protestant man; has five years' reference from his last employer; understands both of the above branches thoroughly. Address J. C., No. 59 East 13th-st., three doors west of Broadway up stairs, for two days.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHAMBERMAID, TO go a short way in the country; she must do the fine part of the washing and ironing and understand it well; to one that suits liberal wages will be paid, and a pleasant home; three in family. Address J. O., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, which will be attended to on Monday.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO GOOD FARMers to go a short distance in the country; they must be single men, faithful, honest, industrious, and understand farming in all its branches. Apply for three days at No. 45 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO THE GENERAL housework in a small family on Staten Island; none need apply without the best recommendations. Apply at No. 2 West 36th st., corner of 5th-av.

BOY WANTED—IN THE STAPLE DRY GOODS business. A bright, well-educated boy, about 16 years of age, may apply to CHURCHILL, JOHNSTON & CO., between 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.

BOY WANTED IN A WHOLESALE DRY GOODS store; salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF GOOD BRICKLAYERS. Apply to WM. HAYES, at the Wheeler & Wilson Manufactory, Bridgeport, Conn.

## INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—THE BEST and cheapest boarding school in the land. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, painting and piano music. Write for a catalogue. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Fall Term will commence Sept. 14. Terms $225 per year, including board and English branches. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Miss AIKEN, Stamford, Conn.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INSTItution of the highest grade, designed to elevate the standard and cheapen the cost of female education. Students share in domestic labor one hour daily. Whole expense, $75 per half yearly session. Next session opens Sept. 1. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, N. Y.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

## TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A SITUATION as teacher, either as principal, assistant, or private teacher; is a graduate of one of our best colleges; is fully competent for the position desired; can give the very best of testimonials. Address H. E., Box No. 820 New-York Post-office.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet at the Mercer House on THIS (Friday) EVENING, July 22, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee on the Excursion. Let every member be present to aid in the laudable object.

By order. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A daily Union Prayer-meeting is held at the rooms of this Association, at No. 817 Broadway, corner of 12th st., EVERY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock. The public, and especially young men, are invited to attend. By order of the Church Committee.

FIRE!!! FIRE!!! FIRE!!!

BARGAINS—GREAT BARGAINS.
GOODS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED
at the late fire, No. 457 Broadway,
will be sold for less than half price
for a few days
ONLY.
Very fine Black Hats, worth $4,
selling at $2 50.
Choice imported Soft Hats worth $5, selling from $1 to $3.
Splendid assortment of Straw Hats
worth $1 to $3, selling from
38 cents to $1.
Caps only 50 cents.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS—premises No. 215 South 2d st., Williamsburgh, consisting of a two story dwelling house, 36 feet deep, with a two-story brick stable 25 x 30 feet, all in good order; yard paved throughout; for particulars inquire of P. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or P. VOTY, No. 109 Fulton-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—This property, consisting of 36 lots of ground, is situated in the XVIth Ward, on 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., and between 10th and 11th avs. Four avenue lots on 10th av., between 27th and 28th sts., and 32 lots, or the entire half block, on the south side of 28th st., between 10th and 11th avs., except the avenue lots and nine street lots east of the avenue lots, on 27th-st.; also, one street lot on 27th-st., near 9th av., between 8th and 9th avs. These lots are subject to existing leases, which have about ten years to run. They will be sold at a fair price, and on the most liberal terms. For further information inquire of D. FIELD, Jr., or JAMES S. SLUYTER, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, FOUR building lots each 25 feet front and rear, and 98 feet deep, on the corner of Lombardy and Front sts., in the city of Newark, and within 3 minutes' walk of the depôt. Also, the house and lot No. 16 Lombardy-st. House 18 feet front by 38 feet deep, and the lot 21½ feet front by about 140 deep. Terms very accommodating. Apply to JOSEPH B. JACKSON, Executor, No. 181 Broad st., or to E. N. Miller, at the Court House, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE.—COTTAGE HOUSES, GARDEN Farms, Country Seats, Workshops, &c., at $1,000, $1,400, $3,000, at East New-York, Ridgewood, &c. The Homestead Improvement Company will erect dwellings, workshops, &c., costing from $500 to $5,000, with 1 lot to 5 acres, on easy payments. East New-York is growing rapidly. For plan of buildings, &c., apply to CHAS. R. MILLER, No. 15 William st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE CHEAP IN BROOKLYN—Within 10 minutes' walk of a ferry, a neat three-story and basement brick house, brown stone trimmings and sub cellar. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage—the balance will be taken in marketable merchandise. For particulars, apply to Mr. DOUGHTY, No. 79 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FURNITURE (OF fine quality) and the good-will of lease of a first-class family hotel, arranged in the most approved modern French style, and situated in the most fashionable and elegant part of the City. Apply by letter, to A. B., Box No. 481 Post-office.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means, or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third floor.

$3,000.—FOR SALE—CLOSTER DOCK property, (opposite Yonkers,) with store, dwelling, stables, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of Mr. BATES, at Yonkers.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 9th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE No. 178 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF CORNWALL, Litchfield County, Conn., a dwelling-house, barn, carriage-house and other out-buildings, with twenty acres of rich arable land contiguous thereto. The house will accommodate twenty-five or thirty persons. It has been for a few years past occupied for a young ladies' boarding-school. It is four and a half miles from the Housatonic Railroad. The beautiful shade-trees and shrubbery which surround the house, and the great variety of fruit which the place produces, make the situation very desirable. As this property must be sold soon, it is offered at the low price of twenty-two hundred dollars. There are two Congregational Churches within two miles. For further particulars refer to Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park row, T. F. Brinsmade, No. 36 Park-row, and F. B. Swift, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE TO EXCHANGE for City property, only eight miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, containing about 40 acres of land. The building consists of a two story frame house, filled in with brick, furnished with all the modern improvements. The tenant houses, stable, barn, and ice house, filled, are new and well arranged. Also, the stock, horses, carriage and all necessary implements. Location unsurpassed for beauty and health, and is easy of access. Possession immediately. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, 1½ miles from depôt, with dwelling-house 40x34, carriage house, barn, &c., all in good repair, and 12 to 50 acres of choice land, surrounded by large fruit and shade trees; choice water; a river running through the premises affords fine bathing, and boating and every variety of fishing near. Trains three times a day to New-York; steamboat every night. House, &c., with 12 acres of land, $4,000. Inquire of M. L. CARPENTER on the premises, Lyme, Conn.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOCATION FOR A COUNtry seat; about 70 acres of good land, fronting on the the turnpike road, twenty miles from the City; about 25 acres of heavy timber, balance meadow and tillable; fine brook forms the southern boundary; commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. Easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or by steamboats. For further particulars address Box No. 655 Post-office.

FOR SALE, FOR $2,525—A NEAT TWO-story frame dwelling in Freehold, Monmouth County, New Jersey, with eight rooms and kitchen, five minutes' walk from railroad depôt; fare 50 cents to New-York; churches and superior schools convenient; chills unknown; taxes light; water good; trees, vines, &c., with a large yard in good condition; possession immediately. BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, Freehold, N. J.

FOR SALE AT SARATOGA—A COTTAGE and one acre of ground. The Summer residence of the late John R. Peters. It is pleasantly situated and convenient to the Springs and Hotels. Immediate possession given. Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage. Apply to P. DURKEE, opposite the United States Hotel, Saratoga, or to GEO. C. PETERS, No. 207 West 23d st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DEsirable village property, consisting of a good house of twelve rooms, stable and carriage-house, over an acre of land, highly improved, with large shade and fruit trees, graveled walks, &c.; is very accessible, in an undoubtedly healthy location. Will be sold low, or exchanged. CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNTRY place, commanding a magnificent view over twenty miles in extent; one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depôt. Land from two to forty acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, ONE mile south of Coxsackie Landing, a country residence with a spacious brick dwelling and new outbuildings, all in complete order. Mountain and river scenery, fruit and ornamental trees, and a grove of six acres near the house. Apply to J. W. ROBINSON, Esq., Sing Sing, or H. F. LOMBARD, on the premises.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables, plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $5,000; $3,000 or $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE IN THE UPper part of the City, one of the finest-built houses, with about an acre of ground, in a handsome town within an hour of New-York. A most splendid view of the Hudson River from the house. For particulars apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property; in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence, at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William st.

A VERY FINE PROPERTY AT YONKERS to exchange for good property in this City; either dwelling or store property, or such as will be required for stores. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, architect, No. 182 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of John-st.

## FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, AT RYE, Westchester County, situated 2 miles from the depôt, in a fine and improving neighborhood. It is under good cultivation; has fine apple and peach orchards, and extensive vegetable and fruit garden. The dwelling-house, barn and other buildings are all new. The property, including stock, implements, house furniture, &c., will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon. Address H. K. CORNING, on the premises, or No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE RESIdences, and fine building sites, situated along the west shore of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, between Hoboken, Piermont and Nyack. For maps and other particulars apply to SILAS SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 60 ACRES, IN ROCKland County, N. Y., one mile from the Hudson River. The farm is under cultivation. Improvements consist of one stone house and four out-buildings. Furniture and stock sold if required. Apply to T. T. EAGERTON, No. 161 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—OF FORTY ACRES, FINELY fruited, wooded and shaded, commanding a splendid view of the Sound, in Westchester County. For information, terms, &c., call on THOS. BURRIDGE, No. 32 Vesey-st., or on the owner, No. 121 Sullivan-st.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A PART OF A HOUSE, unfurnished, in a first-class neighborhood, by a small family, between 20th and 32d sts., from Broadway to 6th-av. References as to respectability will be given and required of the best character. Address, stating terms, JAMES, No. 21 South st., New-York.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO FURNISHED rooms on second floor. "front preferred," with or without board, on Union-square or within one or two blocks. Address B. C., Union-square Post-office.

## PERSONAL.

WILL J. WESLEY BLAKE CALL AT Lovejoy's Hotel? E. W. BLAKE.

PATENT SUBMARINE ELECTRIC SAFETY FUSE TRAIN—For military and civil purposes. It travels a mile in four seconds under water or ground; leaves no fire or smoke behind. For sale at No. 165 Broadway. Inquire of E. GOMEZ.

## DRY GOODS.

NOTICE
TO
SKIRT DEALERS.

Having obtained a verdict in the United States Circuit Court, establishing the validity of our patents, we hereby CAUTION MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS generally against making EXTENSION SKELETON SKIRTS without license from us, or selling any such Skirt not manufactured by us, unless the same are stamped with the date of our patent, under license from us. All persons infringing the above patent will be held liable to us for damages to the full extent of the law. The undersigned are parties having valid license from us under the EXTENSION SKIRT PATENT.

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| DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, | CHAS. P. COLT, |
| W. S. & C. H. THOMSON, | JOHN HOLMES, |
| J. WILCOX & CO., | J. & W. BECK, |
| WALLACE & SONS, | H. G. McKENNA, |
| ARMS BRO. HERS, | FROST & CO., |
| J. P. MORAN & CO., | G. M. JACOBS & CO., |
| C. L. HARDING, | JOS. B. WESLEY. |

OSBORN & VINCENT,
OWNERS OF THE EXTENSION SKIRT PATENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-STREET, NEW-YORK.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW SELLING THE CELEbrated WOVEN SKIRTS, 12 springs, at $1 31; 14 springs $1 50, and 17 springs $2. Dealers supplied with 9-spring Skirts at $8 a dozen, 12-spring $11, and 14-spring $14. Old Skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring, near Hudson.

MISS F. A. SMITH, FORMERLY AT GENIN'S Bazaar, whose superior skill and ability in dressmaking has been so satisfactorily tested by thousands of City and country patrons, is to be found at her own establishment, No. 113 4th-av., two doors above 12th-st., where a perfect fit, moderate prices, and punctuality in execution always guaranteed.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—LEVI P. STONE, Egbert Starr, Henry H. Stotesbury, Henry L. Butler and Jonathan J. Broome against DANIEL C. SCUDDER and Joseph S. Bates.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com not ser.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 35 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of Four Hundred and Sixty Dollars, with interest from the 21st day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, June 3, 1859.

STARR & RUGGLES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 35 Wall st., New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 1st day of July, 1859. STARR & RUGGLES.

jy7-law6wF*

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF AN order of the Supreme Court, granted at a Special Term and Circuit of said Court, held at Martinsburgh, June 24, 1859, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and members of, and all others in any way interested in, the Utica Insurance Company or its assets, or any part thereof, that WILLIAM O. MERRILL, Esq., the Referee in and by said order appointed, will, at his office in Whitestown, Oneida County, and on the 30th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M. on that day, proceed to the appointment of and appoint some fit and suitable person Receiver of the Utica Insurance Company. And will, at the same time and place, or at such other time and place to which said matter may be then and there adjourned, take and pass the accounts of GEORGE S. DANA, deceased, the late Receiver of said Company, and take such other proceedings as in and by said order directed.

UTICA, July 15, 1859. WILLIAM B. DANA, Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry Casamajor, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-street, in the City of New-York on or before the 10th day of December next. Dated New-York, the 3d day of June, 1859.

je3-law6mF*

PAUL CASAMAJOR,
H. H. SEWALL,
Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LICHTENBERG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of her attorney, P. J. Joachimssen, No. 118 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated NEW-YORK, March 31, 1859.

CAROLINE LICHTENBERG, Executrix, &c., of
ap1-law6mF* Jacob Lichtenberg, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. COLLINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM COLLINS, No. 41 Wooster-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 3d day of March, 1859.

mh4-law-6mF*

JOHN FINLEY,
WILLIAM COLLINS, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MASTERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Reuben H. Cudlipp, No. 119 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of November next, 1859. Dated, New-York, May 10, 1859.

my27-law6mF* MICHAEL TREACY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL HUGHES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 179 Varick-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 6, 1859.

ap8-law6mF* JOHN HUGHES, Administrator.

## TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

HOTEL TO LET—BLANCARD'S HOTEL, ON the west side of Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts., connecting with a large building on 12th-st., and containing about one hundred rooms. The location is considered one of the best for a hotel. For further information apply to RICHARD MORTIMER, No. 11 Wall-st., or at No. 20 East 23d st.

TO LET—THE SALOON No. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich-st., entrance in Warren st.; suitable for business purposes, having hard finished walls, hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the 4th; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—PARK-ROW STORE TO LEASE.—THE brown stone, modern-built spacious store No. 29 Park row, opposite the fountain. It extends through to Theatre-alley, with rear entrances and hoistway complete, and is furnished with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, the two 3-story frame houses in 58th-st., near 8th-av. and terminus of the Railroad, with gas and fixtures, hot and cold water, and opposite Central Park. There is a splendid view of the Ramble. Apply to MICHAEL TREACY, 8th-av., cor. 58th st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 22d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to O. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

BASEMENT ON BROADWAY TO LET.—A well-lighted and commodious basement, 100 feet deep, with a dry sub-cellar, suitable for any kind of business. Will be let low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, No. 163 Broadway.

TO LET—AT NO. 733 EIGHTH-AVENUE, A suite of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bedrooms and kitchen, with gas and Croton water. Rent $175 per year. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th st., west of 8th-av.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, ENGLISH BASEment, brown stone house, first-class, first class location, and in perfect order; within four minutes' from ferries and city cars. Apply on the premises, No. 119 Congress-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling house No. 63 Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights. Gas and Ridgewood water; two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply on the premises.

NOTICE.—A LARGE ROOM TO LET AT CHEAP rent, suitable for any mechanical purpose, as there is abundant light to it. The room is 35 feet long by 15 feet wide, in the rear of No. 25 Greenwich st. Apply, for rent, &c., on the premises. ROBERT WALKER.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 142 Washington st., best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

## STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
Also,
PATENT HEADED-BILL CAP.
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the
PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

BRITANNIA TABLE AND TEA SPOONS.—A handsome article, suitable for pic-nic parties, very cheap and good, in quantities to suit.
WM. E. MURRAY, No. 22 John-st.

## FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, JULY 16, 1859.—The subscribers to the increased capital of this Company will please surrender the receipts given for the amounts of their several subscriptions, in order that said receipts may be canceled and certificates of stock may be issued in lieu thereof. By order. R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1859.

To meet the numerous applications from parties who had neglected to sign the agreement of 15th December, 1858, requesting permission to place their property in the Trust thereby created, the Trustees have unanimously adopted the following resolution, viz.:

"That the Chairman inform all parties, by published notice, who have failed or omitted to sign the Agreement of 15th December, 1858, that the Trustees will purchase for, and receive into the Trust, the same proportion of the demands, bonds, coupons and stock of all such parties, as are to be delivered by signers to the Agreement; and will issue wholly in payment therefor, Trust Certificates for the amount of the proportion so delivered, at par, except for Stock, the Certificates for which will be issued at the rate of Ten per Cent. upon the par value; and that the Chairman be, and is hereby authorized, to make the aforesaid purchases from all parties who shall make returns of their several full demands or stock, with satisfactory description thereof."

In pursuance of the above resolution, and in answer to the various applications made to them, the Trustees now give notice that they are ready to purchase the bonds, coupons and stock of, or liquidated and admitted claims against the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) for Trustees' Certificates, on the terms therein stated. By order of the Trustees.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| FRANCE, | BELGIUM, | ITALY, |
| GREAT BRITAIN, | SPAIN, | GERMANY, |
| IRELAND, | PORTUGAL, | RUSSIA, |
| HOLLAND, | SWITZERLAND, | SWEDEN, |

ALSO ON

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ATHENS, | CONSTANTINOPLE, | ALEXANDRIA, |
| CAIRO, | BEYROUT, | JERUSALEM, |
| | &c., &c. | |

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
CANADA.

This Bank, organized under act of Parliament, is prepared to make collections at all points in Canada, and remit by sight-draft on New-York, on day of payment, at the lowest current rate of Exchange.

The bills of this Bank are redeemed by the Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York; Mercantile Bank, Hartford, Conn.; Day, Griswold & Co., Hartford.

J. W. KERRIGAN, Cashier.

TORONTO, June 21, 1859.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF
THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO.,
No. 35 Pine-st.,
Great Western Buildings, New-York.

The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand.

SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1859.

This Company has declared a
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT.
Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

A. BELMONT & CO., 50 WALL-STREET, Buy and collect the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, OF 1859, No. 54 William st., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON THE 1ST AUgust next, on the Seven per Cent Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois will be redeemed at maturity, at the office of this Company, upon all Bonds, the back Coupons of which shall have been surrendered, and Stock in this Company accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise, and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, July 7, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent has been declared by this Company from the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders respectively on and after the 1st of August next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall st. Transfer books will close from and on the 20th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.

F. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 16, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 30th day of July until the 10th day of August.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, July 1, 1859.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per Cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.

This Company is now prepared to issue policies granting to the assured a participation to the extent of Seventy-five per Cent. on the net profits of the business.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

RUTGERS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 Chatham-square, cor Mott st.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of NINE (9) PER CENT. payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 25th inst. till the 2d proximo. By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

NEW YORK, July 12, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO., 3d-av. cor. 9th st., New-York, July 20, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst to Aug. 1. By order.

W. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1859.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of August next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall st., New-York, July 13, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 18th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, July 6, 1859. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C BERGH, Secretary.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 8 Wall-st., New-York—NEW-YORK, July 6, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their Seventh regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand. J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK—NEW-YORK, July 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One Half per Cent., payable to the shareholders on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst to the 1st proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 48 Wall st. (Back of New-York Building,) New York July 7, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after 11th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, July 13, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMpany, Office No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1859—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand. By order. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st. The *American Gas-Light Journal*, representing 83 companies, and nearly $32,000,000, published as above at $3 per annum.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 29, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 6th of July. SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

WESTERN LANDS WANTED.—PERSONS having lands to sell in Northern Illinois or Southern Wisconsin will please send location, price and terms to the address of ABRM. B. WHITWELL, New-York, for two days.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON STOCKS, BONDS, &C.; also advances on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. or buys the same for cash, at his private office, No. 170 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 25.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANcisco City Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st.

## FINANCIAL.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, July 19, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, AT THE best market rates, by KIRTLAND & CO., 24 Pine-st.

## INSURANCE.

SPECIAL
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $500,000 00 |
| ASSETS, JULY 1, 1859 | 905,681 54 |
| LIABILITIES | 16,514 37 |

☞ The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
FIFTY PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS
upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 15th September, to Policy Holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. INTEREST will be payable upon outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.

A SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after MONDAY, 18th inst.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1859.

This Company continues the business of Insurance on advantageous terms.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
Dealers receive
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1859.
TENTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 29 WALL ST.
CASH CAPITAL AND ASSETS OVER
$300,000.

At an election held at this office on the 7th day of June the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

HENRY GRINNELL,
CALEB BARSTOW,
EDMUND PENFOLD,
HANSON K. CORNING,
OGDEN HAGGERTY,
THOMAS MONAHAN,
ALBERT WARD,
CHARLES EASTON,
LOUIS LORUT,
SAMUEL G. GLIDDEN,
STEPHEN CAMBRELING,
THOMAS SCOTT,
ABM. R. VAN NEST,
WM. A. SALE,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
DANIEL G. BACON,
A. R. FROTHINGHAM,
THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
JOSHUA L. POPE,
RUFUS R. GRAVES,
HENRY DAVIS,
THEO. POLHEMUS, JR.,
ELISHA E. MORGAN,
WILLIAM H. CARY,
THOMAS S. NELSON,
HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS,
WILLIAM E. SHEPARD,
LOTHROP L. STURGES,
WILLIAM R. FOSDICK,
GEORGE F. THOMAE,
EMERY THAYER,
ZALMON TAYLOR,
BENJ. F. WARDWELL,
LAWRENCE TURNURE.

And at a meeting of the Board, held on the 13th of July inst., ALBERT WARD, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President of the Company.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

Insurances against Fire, Lake, Canal and River risks taken at lowest rates.

## AUCTION SALES.

W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer, No. 446 Canal-st.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) July 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 41 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome sts., large sale at auction of carton pierre ornaments, moulds and castings in great variety, stucco work, statuary, decorations, and works of art, from the most celebrated artists; also, looking-glasses and picture frames, pedestals, bases, ladders, shelvings, tools, benches, &c. The auctioneer calls particular attention of ship and house builders, carvers and the trade generally, as everything will positively be sold to the highest bidder. By order of THOS. COFFEE, Receiver.

The above goods can be examined any time before the sale.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—JOHN J. RENNIE will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) at the 4-story residence, No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th av., consisting of drawing room, chamber, dining room and basement furniture. Sale will commence at 10½ o'clock. For further particular, see *Herald* of this day.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD Furniture of every kind and description, including rosewood and mahogany furniture, French plate and other mirrors, very superior oil-paintings, ormolu and brown goods, with a house full of goods in great variety, THIS DAY, (Friday,) July 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 138 Livingston-st., near City Hall, Brooklyn. Catalogues in the morning.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JULY 22 AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl st., Brooklyn. Regular Weekly Sale of Furniture—Comprising oak extension tables, bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, mattrasses, carpets, oil cloths, &c.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

GUTTA-PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE.
Can be applied to old Shingle Roofs, without removing the shingles
NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS
Coated and repaired with
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT,
And warranted WATER-TIGHT.
Specimens and references can be seen at the offices No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
LIQUID CEMENT for sale. JOHNS & CROSLEY.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP OR PIG.
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE,
As imported from England,
for renovating and bringing into condition all kinds of stock.
This Food can only be had genuine in the United States by applying to E. THORLEY, depôt No. 174 Greenwich-st., New York. Price $14 per barrel, containing 448 feeds. Testimonials sent free on application.

SOUTHERN MEN
Will please call and examine the new anti-friction COTTON-PRESS.
Both for packing and compressing. Also,
TOBACCO, CHEESE, AND CIDER PRESSES.
All of which are constructed under one patent, issued June 21, 1859, and may be seen by calling on A. H. EMERY, the inventor and patentee, who will remain at his rooms at the Astor House a few days for the purpose of selling to parties desiring an interest therein. Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 8 P. M.

HOUSEKEEPERS, SEE THE PRICES.

Water Coolers, $1 50. Grass Hammocks, $2 50. Patent Ice Cream Freezers, $2. Egg Codlers, $1. Large Tinned Baking Dishes, 50 cents. Egg Timers, 10 cents. Covered Gridiron, 60 cents. Coffee Urns, $3. Set Oval Tea Trays, $2 75. Iron Washstand with crockery complete, $2 50 each. And a complete assortment at equally low rates. Lease and fixtures for sale by

STEPHEN W. SMITH,
Sign Golden Tea Kettle,
No. 534 Broadway, near Spring-st.

PEOPLE'S EXPRESS.
NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND FLATBUSH.
Baggage and packages of every description delivered in any part of New York, Brooklyn, and Flatbush. Offices No. 63 Broadway, New York, and *New-York Times* office. Offices in Brooklyn: Jones' Hotel, Fulton Ferry; No. 3 Atlantic-st., South Ferry; No. 337 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall. Slates in Brooklyn, Pacific-st., near Hoyt.

PATENT MANGLES,
New and second hand, for sale cheap. They supersede smoothing-irons, doing as much work as six women. Manufactured by DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP, No. 51 Beekman-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, In the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

WIEGAND'S ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—Old shingle roofs repaired, tin and other roofing cemented, old tin roofs repaired, coated, and warranted water-tight. Roofs painted in the best manner. Manufactory No. 177 Prince-st.

CIGARS! CHOICE HAVANA!! PRINCIPE, and German cigars!!! of all styles and brands, for sale low. Also tobacco, snuff, and other articles pertaining to the trade. MOSES SWEETSER, Manufacturer, No. 68 Maiden-lane, New-York.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET, a new style of Shoes and Gaiters, only $2 50, warranted to give satisfaction. Also $3 50 and $4 dress boots that will surprise everybody.

A HINT.—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE to buy all kinds of Groceries and Provision, at wholesale or retail, is at THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

SAFE WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND safe, about 3 feet high, and 2 or 3 feet wide, about 18 inches deep, (inside measure.) Address, stating maker, price, size, (inside and out,) &c., &c., to JOHN E. HOWELL, Goshen, New-York.

REFRIGERATORS.—WINSHIP'S AND OTHER maker's water coolers, ice pitchers, meat safes, ice cream freezers, carpet sweepers, wire covers, &c., at BALDWIN & JOHNSTON'S, No. 63 Maiden-lane.

## MEDICAL.

**THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH** damaged and broken down constitutions, resulting from over excess and indulgence, is, "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of "TRIESEMAR." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st, four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**DIARRHŒA**
At this season of the year
IS EPIDEMIC.
The public may rely with confidence in the use of
STEINFELD'S
CORDIAL COGNAC BITTERS,
as the only safe remedy TO PREVENT OR CURE DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY. These invaluable Bitters are not only a medicine of approved efficacy, but they are also a pleasant and agreeable Summer drink. No family should be without them They effect a cure in a few minutes, and can be always relied upon in any emergency. For sale by

S. STEINFELD, No. 70 Nassau-st.,
Sole Agent for the United States,
And by all druggists, grocers and bars in the City.

**FARQUAR'S MEDICATED CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.**
Pure juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, juniper rhubarb, &c., for diarrhœa, dyspepsia, pains in the bowels.
WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MALES
Are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. Dépôt No. 6 Varick-st., No. 100 Fulton-st., Rushton's, and Nos. 417 and 505 Broadway; Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

**CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,**
Pupil of RICORD of Paris and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c. &c. at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

**SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.**
This celebrated remedy for purifying the blood, and for the cure of scorbutic, ulcerous and eruptive diseases, is superior to all others, because it is the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st, New-York.

**$500 REWARD.**
DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE.
It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet, or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep, or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 178 Broadway, New-York; Redding, Boston; Jennison, Albany; Callender, Philadelphia. Also for sale as above, King's celebrated Rosewash, price 25 cents.

**HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE** disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st. New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison and taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.
It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

**DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES** of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No 436 Broadway, New-York.

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.**—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

**NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT** can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University, and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c, &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8 P. M.

**DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS** the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway. Perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis; attendance till 10 P. M.

**DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL** *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 139 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

**IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE** treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th st., New-York.

**WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS** Medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the seal of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 111 6th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.
Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

**$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.**—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House No. 207 Broadway; and No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**AN ESTABLISHED DRY GOODS JOBBING** house, composed of only two partners, both young men, active in the business, in one of the best locations in New-York, and now doing a successful business, are wishing to make an arrangement with two young men as salesmen, with a view to an interest, on Jan. 1, 1860, who have a near by, and short time and State trade, which they can influence None need reply who have not the full confidence of their present employers. Address Box No. 143 *Times* Office, stating their present place, and how long in the situation, which will be strictly confidential.

**A RARE CHANCE FOR AN INVESTMENT.**—The advertiser is the proprietor and owner of a very valuable invention, (an improved Printing Press,) its success and operation is sure, as can be seen at any time, it being finished and ready to be publicly exhibited. An arrangement is desirous of being made for the disposal of an interest or the sale of a portion, to procure the requisite capital to properly introduce and continue their manufacture. Address N. P. LABARTE, No. 48 Eldridge-st., New-York. Communications promptly attended to.

**A MANUFACTURER OF STAPLE ARTICLES** which sell readily for cash, will take a partner with a few thousand dollars, or he will dispose of his business which is well established, with numerous customers. One or two gentlemen with $6,000 to $10,000 can double the capital the first year. Direct, Box No. 3,751 Post-office, New-York. No agent need apply.

**$3,000.—A PARTY HAVING THIS AMOUNT** would be willing to invest the same and devote his whole time and services to the interest of the concern in some safe and established business in this City. Answers stating nature of the business, &c, with real name, addressed to Box No. 956 Post-office, will receive prompt attention.

**COAL YARD FOR SALE—NEAR EIGHTH-AV.**—Well fenced, planked floor and shedded; brick office and stables; everything complete; capable of doing a business of 4,000 to 5,000 tons; terms moderate For an interview address COAL YARD, Box 169 *Times* Office.

**A CHANCE TO GET INTO GOOD BUSINESS.**—The stock, fixtures and possession of the long established store of J. K. O'KEEFE, No. 15 3d av., will be exchanged for a house and lot, or vacant lots in the City or suburbs, or a small farm, or cash.

**HOTEL FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS HOTEL** on Broadway. For particulars, inquire of D. IRA BAKER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 229 Broadway.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—JULY 11, 1859.**—Notice is hereby given that a penalty of Five per Cent. will be added, on the first day of August next, on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

## STEAMBOATS.

**HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.**
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY,
LEAVE

| HARLEM | | PECK SLIP. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 A. M. | 1 P. M. | 7 A. M. | 3:15 P. M. |
| 7 A. M. | 3 P. M. | 8 A. M. | 4:15 P. M. |
| 8 A. M. | 4:15 P. M. | 9:15 A. M. | 5:15 P. M. |
| 9 A. M. | 5:15 P. M. | 11 A. M. | 6:15 P. M. |
| 10:30 A. M. | 6:15 P. M. | 1:30 P. M. | 7:15 P. M. |

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

**TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.**
**SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH** (direct,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

| Leave New-York. | Leave Branch Port. |
|---|---|
| Wedn'sday, July 20, 10:30 A. M. | Wedn'ay, July 20, 6:15 A. M. |
| Thursday, July 21, 11:30 A. M. | Thurs'y, July 21, 6:30 A. M. |
| Friday, July 22, 12 M. | Friday, July 22, 7 A. M. |
| Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M. | Saturday, July 23, 8 A. M. |
| Monday, July 25, 3 P. M. | Monday, July 25, 10:30 A. M. |
| Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M. | Tuesday, July 26, 11 A. M. |
| Wedn'ay, July 27, 4 P. M. | Wednesday, July 27, 6 A. M. |
| Thursday, July 28, 3:30 P. M. | Thursday, July 28, 6:30 A. M. |
| Friday, July 29, 3:30 P. M. | Friday, July 29, 7 A. M. |
| Saturday, July 30, 3:30 P. M. | Saturday, July 30, 7 A. M. |
| Monday, Aug. 1, 4:15 P. M. | Monday, August 1, 6 A. M. |
| Tuesday, Aug. 2, 5 P. M. | Tuesday, August 2, 7 A. M. |
| Wedns'ay, Aug. 3, 11 A. M. | Wedns'ay, Aug. 3, 6:30 A. M. |

**TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.**
**SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.**—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

| Leave New-York. | Leave Red Bank. |
|---|---|
| Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M. | Wedn'ay, July 20, 10:30 A. M. |
| Thursday, July 21, 7:30 A. M. | Thurs'y, July 21, 11:30 A. M. |
| Friday, July 22, 8 A. M. | Friday, July 22, 12 M. |
| Saturday, July 23, 9:30 A. M. | Saturday, July 23, 1:30 P. M. |
| Sunday, July 24, 9 A. M. | Sunday, July 24, 2 P. M. |
| Monday, July 25, (in connection with the *Laura*) 5:30 A. M. | Monday, July 25, (in connection with the *Laura*.) 5:30 A. M. |
| Monday, July 25, 11 A. M. | Monday, July 25, 3 P. M. |
| Tuesday, July 26, 12 M. | Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M. |
| Wednesday, July 27, 1 P. M. | Wednesday, July 27, 5 P. M. |
| Thursday, July 28, 6:30 A. M. | Thursday, July 28, 2 P. M. |
| Friday, July 29, 7:30 A. M. | Friday, July 29, 2:30 P. M. |
| Saturday, July 30, 8 A. M. | Saturday, July 30, 3:30 P. M. |
| Sunday, July 31, 8 A. M. | Sunday, July 31, 4 P. M. |
| Monday, August 1, 6 A. M. | Monday, Aug. 1, 9:30 A. M. |
| Tuesday, August 2, 7 A. M. | Tuesday, Aug. 2, 10:30 A. M. |
| Wednesday, Aug. 3, 7 A. M. | Wednesy's, Aug. 3, 11 A. M. |

**NOTICE—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR** boarders on the Hudson River. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6½; Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7.25; Hastings 7.35; Yonkers, 8; arriving in New York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 40 cents. Commutation to Yonkers $4 per month; Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings and Tarrytown, $5; Sing Sing, $6.

**PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW** and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st. New York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

**NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY** steamers FRANCIS KIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburg. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty st.

**FOR LONG BRANCH & SHREWSBURY.**
The Steamboat STRANGER will run as follows, from foot of Murray-st., fare 25 cents.

| Leave New-York. | Leave Ocean Port. |
|---|---|
| Thursday, July 21, 10 A. M. | Friday, July 22, 10 A. M. |
| Saturday, July 23, 12 A. M. | Saturday, July 23, 8 P. M. |
| Sunday, July 24, 8:30 A. M. | Sunday, July 24, 1:30 P. M. |
| Monday, July 25, 10 A. M. | Monday, July 25, 2 P. M. |
| Tuesday, July 26, 11 A. M. | Tuesday, July 26, 3 P. M. |

Kers' Express by this boat.

**FARE 50 CENTS TO WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.**—Tickets to the above places and return 75 cents. Breakfast and dinner on board. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st. (touching at Christopher) EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

**DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND** Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No 32 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

**FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND** STRATTONPORT.—The fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave EVERY DAY, (except Sunday,) Flushing, at 7½ A. M. and 1 P. M.; New-York, from Fulton Market Wharf, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., touching at College Point and Strattonport each way. Fare 15 cents.

**CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.**
The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos-st., at 9¼ A. M., 12¼ and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

**AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT,** Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3.45 o'clock.

**NEWARK, BERGEN POINT, AND NEWARK. EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)**—Fare 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND, leaves Newark at 7½ A. M., and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties. at Newark Bay House.

**DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM** Peck slip, East River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

**STEAMER IOLAS FOR THE FISHING** BANKS—THURSDAY, 21st, FRIDAY 22d, and SATURDAY, 23d, leaves foot of Gouverneur st. at 7 o'clock, Peck-slip at 7½, foot of Spring-st., North River, at 8, and Pier No. 4 at 8½ A. M. Bait and lines on board. Fare 25 cents each way.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY** will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE** steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad.

**NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER** GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. Fare—cabin, $2; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent, No. 25 Coenties-slip.

**DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER** ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

**DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.**—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

**HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.**
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

**TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS** ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron doors and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

**RAILROAD IRON.—2,000 TONS ERIE PATTERN,** 56 to 58 pounds per linear yard "Crawshay's" make. For sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

**SHEET ZINC AND RUSSIA SHEET IRON** for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

**BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER,** Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES**—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

**GUINNESS' STOUT PORTER.**
Messrs. A. GUINNESS, SON & CO., of Dublin, have appointed the undersigned their selling agent in the United States for their Stout Porter. Orders for this superior Stout, bottled or in bulk, carefully executed. A stock of the Stout in Quarts, Imperial Pints and ordinary Pints bottled in Dublin by Messrs. E. & J. Burke, always on hand and for sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st., New-York.

## RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.**
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge
11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8.30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

**NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON** and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

**CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY**—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only, for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY** 6, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:50 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

**NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD** COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.30 P. M., returning, leaves Flushing at 6.30, 7.55, 10 A. M. and 1, 2.30, 4.45, and 6.40 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point at 7.15, and 11 A. M.; fare by 11 A. M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 15 cents; returning, at 1 P. M. at 15 cents to New-York by 34th st. ferry; fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.
O. CHARLICK, President.

**FOR SAVANNAH.—CHANGE OF DAY.—THE** American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on THURSDAY, July 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Albany, Atlanta, Columbus, Macon, Augusta and principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

**NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM** JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN** for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer-park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, and 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

**FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.**—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3 30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9.20 A. M. Express; and 4.10 P. M. Mail.

**SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.**—Travellers taking the Morning Express Train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers st at 6 A. M., and 31st st. at 6 25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

**NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS** and Lake Memphremagog, by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY**—For Piermont, Nyack Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

## MUSICAL.

**CHICKERING & SONS,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

**THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE.**
Are all of the full scale of 7-octaves. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.
They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which being free from the strain of the strings becomes more sonorous, and pure on their vibrations as the pianos become older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at WM. HALL & SON'S,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

**WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.**
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

**PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.**
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price, $300. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

**GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.**
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $250, $275, and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

**THREE VERY SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD** piano-fortes at a great sacrifice for cash; one 7-octave at $200; one do. at $175; one do. at $165. They have been used but a short time, and in all respects are as good as new instruments. They will be sold at about one half their original price.
J. & C. FISCHER'S Warerooms,
No. 856 Broadway, three doors below 14th-st.

**LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.**—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Dépôt, No. 32 Cortlandt-st.

**A FAMILY, ABOUT MOVING IN THE** country, will dispose of their piano-forte at a sacrifice, for cash, a $400 instrument for nearly half its value; full 7-octave; rosewood; carved case and corners; best City manufacturers; unexpired guarantee; full iron frame; beautifully ornamented. Call at No. 298 Madison st., near Montgomery.

**A GREAT BARGAIN.—SPLENDID SEVEN-**octave rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers and fully warranted; worth $375, with all the latest improvements and in perfect order; been used a few months; will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th st.

**HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS** made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

**AN EXCELLENT NEW 7-OCTAVE ROSE-**wood piano-forte, warranted, will be sold at an immense sacrifice and a second hand piano taken in exchange. Inquire at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

**HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,** No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

## PROPOSALS.

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED** by the undersigned, School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d of August, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 19, in 14th st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAMES CUSHING, JR.

**YACHT FOR SALE.—A CABIN YACHT OF 13** tons for sale on account of sickness in the family of the owner; she is in complete order, sloop-rigged, and only a year old this August; warranted in good condition and safe. Application must be made this week of H. MANUEL, Exchange office, No. 187 Greenwich-st.

## SHIPPING.

**STEAM TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.**
The celebrated first-class screw steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will sail from Liverpool for New-York, on THURSDAY, June 30, and will sail for Liverpool on return voyage on THURSDAY, July 28.
The state-rooms and dining-room for cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience.
Rate of passage, (first-class only,) $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.
As this ship has not been employed in the New-York trade for some time shippers and others are referred to following copy of circular from Liverpool Underwriters:
"LIVERPOOL, June 22, 1859.
The GREAT BRITAIN screw steamship being laid on the berth here for New-York, we certify that we consider her in every respect a first-rate conveyance, and are prepared to insure goods in her on the very lowest terms.
Signed,
RATHBONE, MARTIN & CO.,
WM. ROTHERAM & CO.,
CAMPBELL, CROSS & CO.,
JONES, PALMER & CO.,
RAWSON, AIKIN & CO.,
CHARLES LANGTON,
C. E. BIND,
FELL, TRUEMAN & CO.,
THOMAS MONKS & CO.,
J. THOMAS HOWORTH,
Insurance Brokers."
Freight will be taken at current rates.
For freight or passage apply to
RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 98 Front st.

**FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.**
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $60.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
The FULTON and ARAGO will hereafter take such general freight as may be offered.
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Aug. 20.

**THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP WESER,**
J. H. GAETJEN, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on
SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

**NEW LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVANA**
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
To sail every 20 days from each port.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.
This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, July 30, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.
No freight received on day of sailing. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from the Spanish Consul Agent in Havana, Y. M. Zangronis.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

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|---|---|
| PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | CANADA, Capt. Lang. |
| ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | AMERICA, Capt. Millar. |
| ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. |
| AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. |

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

**CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY** LINE—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.
FARE.
Cabin to Philadelphia..........$2 0
Cabin to Cape May..........2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia..........1 50
No charge for Berths State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.
One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."
Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

**FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST**—*VIA* CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage..........$15 | Deck..........$6
The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

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| To New Orleans | $39 75 | To Augusta, Ga. | $20 00 |
| To Mobile | 35 00 | To Atlanta, Ga. | 23 00 |
| To Montgomery, Ala. | 26 00 | To Columbus, S. C. | 20 00 |
| To Nashville, Tenn. | 30 00 | To Charlotte, N. C. | 22 00 |
| To Memphis, Tenn. | 23 50 | To Jacksonville, Flo. | 21 00 |
| To Knoxville, Tenn. | 27 00 | To Pilatka, Fla. | 23 00 |

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION succeeds Wednesday, July 27.

**FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC** Steamship Co.'s new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, FREDERICK CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, July 28, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; and also principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Baggage checked through to all principal points. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

**THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAM SHIP COMPANY** intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, Aug. 24, at 12 noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming.
Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

**REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8.** The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. THOS. SKINNER, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

**FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE** British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City after the arrival of steamship AFRICA, which leaves Liverpool 9th July, (about the 21st July.)
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana..........15
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP KARNAK** are requested to be on board THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY,
**THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY**
FOR AUGUST.
CONTENTS—The Dramatic Element in the Bible; The Ring Fetter; The End of All; Birds of the Night; A Trip to Cuba; Daniel Gray; The Minister's Wooing; Roba di Roma; Enceladus; The Zouaves; My Psalm; The Professor at the Breakfast Table; The Italian War; Reviews and Literary Notices; Recent American Publications.
TERMS—$3 per annum, or 25 cents a number. Upon the receipt of the subscription price, the Publishers will mail the work to any part of the United States, pre-paid.
CLUBS.—For $10, the Publishers will send five copies of the *Atlantic* for one year, the subscribers to pay their own postage.
Clergymen, Teachers, and Postmasters will receive the work for $2 a year.
Booksellers and Newsmen will obtain the terms by the hundred, &c., upon application to the Publishers.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.

**THE WORKING FARMER.—50 CENTS FOR** 6 months, in advance, $1 per annum. A monthly journal, edited by Prof. J. J. Mapes, assisted by Henry C. Vail, George E. Waring, Henry S. Olcott, and J. Payne Lowe, all practical and scientific farmers. The last six months, commencing July 1, will include the theory of manures and their application, vegetable and root crops, fruit and fruit trees, Fall preparation of soils, Winter preservation of crops, reports of flour, grain and produce markets, &c. Published by
CHARLES V. MAPES,
Agricultural, Implement, and Seed Warehouse, Whitlock Buildings, corner Beekman and Nassau-sts., New-York.

**CAPE MAY.**
All Summer tourists should get the
KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE
For August,
Containing T. Addison Richard's splendidly illustrated article on Cape May, (to be followed by Saratoga, Newport and the Hudson, illustrated,) and a great variety of finely illuminated and amusing as well as interesting articles.
For sale everywhere.

## WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

**AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED** cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

**LIBBY'S OYSTER PLACE, NO. 130** FULTON-STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND NASSAU STREETS.—The coolest place in the City. Oysters taken from the beds daily and immediately transferred to my Patent Oyster Refrigerator, perfectly healthy and as fine as at any season of the year.
OLIVER LIBBY, late of No. 6 Pine st.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

**SUMMER HOTELS.**
MANCHESTER, VT.
EQUINOX HOUSE,
By C. A. ORVIS.
VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
By E. M. VANDERLIP & SON.
VERMONT HOUSE,
By GEORGE S. STONE.

Manchester is pleasantly situated among the Green Mountains, fifty miles north of Troy.
For beautiful scenery, pure, invigorating air, fine roads, and good trout fishing, this place is unsurpassed.
There is a good carriage road to the summit of Mt. Equinox, 3,700 feet above tide-water.
Good board may be had in private families at moderate prices.
Three daily trains from Troy, connecting with New-York steamers and Hudson River Railroad.
Time by rail from New-York to Manchester seven hours.

**SAN SOUCI HOTEL,**
BALLSTON SPA.
This hotel, so long and favorably known to the pleasure-seeking public, will be open for visitors, under the supervision of W. W. DAY, June 13. This house has lately been put in complete repair, with all modern improvements, combining elegance, comfort, and quietness, which combination it is impossible to find in larger places. The Mineral Springs of this place need no commendation, as their medicinal properties have a reputation world wide. As a Summer resort for those seeking health, rest, or pleasure, the San Souci offers inducements which no other hotel has, or can have.
W. W. DAY, Proprietor.

**COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES SEEKING** board in the country, can be accommodated at the private house formerly known as the New-York Bay Hotel, on the Bergen Point Plank Road, 3½ miles from the Jersey City Ferry. The place is beautifully situated on the Bay, commanding a magnificent view of the Narrows, Staten and Long Islands. Good fishing, boating, and bathing. Stages pass the place every hour. For particulars, inquire at the house.

**NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS POINT, LONG ISLAND**—Distance, 20 miles from New-York, by the new steamer LONG ISLAND, Capt. AUGUSTUS SOMERINDYKE. Leaves James Slip, E. R., at 4 P. M; returning, leaves Nostrand House at 7½ A. M.
Also on the grounds of, and in connection with the above, to let a furnished cottage of six rooms.
Proprietor, B. B. NOSTRAND.

**SEA BATHING.—CONGRESS HALL, LONG** Branch, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. The above house is built with all the modern improvements and conveniences for a first class house, and is located within one hundred yards of the beach, between the National and Mansion House. Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by addressing WOOLMAN STOKES, proprietor.

**BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND** lady, in the neighborhood of Fort Washington, N. Y. The house must be pleasantly situated, with plenty of shade trees around it, and there must be no other boarders; the object is to possess the advantages of a country residence during the Summer. A line addressed W. S. W., Box No. 174 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

**CHARMING RETREAT—ESPECIALLY FOR** lovely scenery, beautiful shades, airy rooms, fine baths, pleasant drives and walks, amid mountain scenery and birds, sweet milk and luscious berries. Address A. UTTER, Plainfield, N. J. Reference, J. Davidson, No. 75 Murray-st.; J. Myers, No. 64 Broadway; E. M. Carrington, No. 32 Cortlandt-st.

**BOARD AT YONKERS WANTED—BY A** gentleman and lady by the year, commencing in October, in a strictly private family where there are no other boarders; a parlor and bedroom with gas; will furnish or not; must be near the dépôt; a liberal price will be paid for convenience of a home. Address M., Box No. 3,018 New-York Post office.

**SUMMER BOARD AT WEEHAWKEN** HEIGHTS, N. J.—Pleasant and healthy situation, stone house, handsomely furnished. Table supplied daily from Spring-st. Market; select party accommodated. Inquire at Gutenburgh Landing or Weehawken Ferry, for Stone Villa, built by Dr. Comstock. References exchanged.

**COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED AT** a farm-house at Ramapo, near Sufferns Station, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, for a small family. A fine, healthy location, with abundance of shade, fruit, &c. For particulars, inquire corner of 24th-st. and 10th-av., of H. T. WINTER.

**BOARDERS WANTED.—A FAMILY AT** Washington Heights having two spare rooms, would take four ladies to board; situation high, airy and healthful Parties wishing a social home in a religious family, where there are no other boarders, may address O. L. T., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

**COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED** among the hills of Connecticut, at a large brick farm-house near a dépôt. Very healthy location. Ice, fruit, vegetables, dairy, &c., in abundance For particulars, address G. HAWLEY, Hawleyville, Conn.

**CLIFFWOOD HOUSE—NEAR KEYPORT;** house fronts the sea at the steamboat dock; elegant groves, fine bathing, fishing, &c.; steamers leave foot of Murray and Barclay sts. every morning and evening; fare 25 cents. T. POUCHER Proprietor.

**BOARD AT NEWPORT.—GOOD ROOMS CAN** be had at Bateman's Point. Apply to
SETH BATEMAN.

## BOARDING.

**BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS** partial board in Brooklyn, about 1st August, in a small, private family; loving comfort and not show; terms, $300 to $350 per annum; good references given, if required Communications stating particulars addressed to A. L., Box No. 4,674 Post-office, New-York, will be held private. Those in the habit of taking boarders need not reply, and a house where children are will not suit.

**IN HOUSTON-STREET, NEAR MACDOUGAL-**street, a gentleman wishing a comfortable home can obtain a large, nicely furnished front room on the second floor of a house having all modern improvements; price with partial board $6 60 per week, or $4 50 each for two. References exchanged. Address R, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

**FRONT ROOM TO LET WITH BOARD—** No. 26 Amity-place, one door from Bleecker st. The house has all the modern improvements; would accommodate a lady that would teach a little girl to play the piano for part payment. Reference required and given.

**BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A** gentleman and wife or two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, in the immediate vicinity of Wall and Fulton Ferries.

**BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED-**room on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN** and his wife or two single gentlemen can obtain board and pleasant rooms at No. 67 Henry st, 5 minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferries.

**BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—ONE OR** two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family at No. 48 South 5th st. Good location; convenient to the ferries.

**A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING A LARGER** house than they require, are desirous of letting two furnished rooms with or without board on very moderate terms. Apply at No. 183 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

**BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADWAY,** for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON-

**TO LET—A LARGE AND SMALL BEDROOM ON** the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, to suit, with gas, use of bath, &c., at No. 322 4th-st., second block west of Broadway.

## EXCURSIONS.

**TWO SPLENDID EXCURSIONS WILL** be made on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, by the steamer ERIE. One on SATURDAY, July 23, around Staten Island, landing at Biddle's Grove, leaving the Chambers st. Pier at 10 o'clock; Spring-st. at 10½ o'clock; Peck slip, E. R., at 11 o'clock; returning in the afternoon. On SUNDAY, July 24, the steamer will leave the Chambers-st. Pier at 7 o'clock for West Point and Newburgh, landing at Yonkers Hastings Dobbs' Ferry, Verplanck's Point, Caldwell's, Cold Spring and Cornwall; the boat will stop at Amos st., 22d-st. and 43d-st., to take passengers Fare for each excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments on board.

**TO CHARTER, AT LOW RATES, FOR** EXCURSIONS—The splendid new low pressure steamboat ERIE, of 614 tons burden, with or without the first-rate double deck barges; and the beautiful Biddle's Grove, can be called the Garden of America; is elegantly fitted with swings, and a spacious tent, covered with canvas; convenient for Sunday Schools or any other parties. Also, fine fishing, bathing and ball playing ground. The undersigned has got the full control of boat and Grove. Apply to JAMES RICH, No. 206 West-st., or ALBERT VAN WINKLE, No. 206 West-st.

**EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.**—The fast and commodious sea steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, will make excursions daily to the FISHING BANKS, on MONDAY, July 18, 20, 21, 22, and SUNDAY, 24th; leaving foot 10th-st., East River, 7 o'clock, Broome st. 7½, Peck-slip 8 o'clock. Foot of Spring st, North River, 8½, and Pier No. 4 9 o'clock. Tickets for the excursion 50 cents. A fine cotillion band will accompany the boat. Fishing tackle and bait on board.

**EXCURSIONS.—PERSONS DESIROUS OF TAKING** a pleasant excursion of fifty miles on a first-class boat, will find the new steamboat T. P. WAY at the foot of Murray-st., from whence she leaves every morning at 9 o'clock A. M. (except Saturdays and Sundays) for Keyport and Cliffwood Grove, landing at Rossville, Tottens, and Perth Amboy; returning, leave Keyport at 4 P. M. and arrive in the City at 6½ o'clock P. M. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

**EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS CINDERELLA, CERES, MAGNOLIA,** and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner of Pine.

## FURNITURE.

**ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.**
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

**EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE.**—Elegant chamber suites for City and country in all styles and colors at prices from $25 and upwards, at the old established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's theatre. Wardrobes, Mattresses, &c.

**ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS,** grained and ornamented, acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, mattresses, bedding, &c., for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 652 Broadway.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE,** in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

**IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON** STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
TO-MORROW (Saturday) NIGHT, July 23,
A COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
Mr. JEFFERSON.
A great bill comprising four pieces.
Mr. JEFFERSON and Mr. SOTHERN act together.
The Performances to commence with the Comic Drama of the
PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
John Shingle, the old Yankee Teamster, Mr. Jefferson.
Mrs. JEFFERSON
will make her first appearance in New-York as
LETITIA LULLABY.
in the laughable farce of the
CONJUGAL LESSON.
Simon Lullaby..........Mr. Jefferson.
After which, the eccentric duality of
BOX AND COX.
Mr. Box,..........(a Printer,)..........Mr. Sothern.
Mr. Cox..........(a Hatter,)..........Mr. Jefferson.
A Burlesque Italian Duette,
by
SOTHERN and JEFFERSON.
The Performances will conclude with the roaring farce of the SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM,
OR,
A GHOST IN SPITE OF HIMSELF.
Diggory..........Mr. Jefferson.

**LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.**
FRIDAY EVENING, July 22,
ANNUAL BENEFIT OF J. G. BURNETT,
Under the immediate auspices of the
NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB,
the members of which will appear in
FULL HIGHLAND COSTUME.
PROGRAMME:
TIME TRIES ALL—Drama in two acts.
GRAND PAS DE DEUX,
By Mlle. Christine and Zavistowski.
THE MACGREGORS' GATHERING,
By Clansman James Cummings.
DELICATE GROUND—Comic Drama.
BROADSWORD DANCE,
By Clansman Alexander Fraser.
DUTCH SONG, WITH TYROLEAN WARBLINGS,
By Mr. Charles Peters.
BOMBASTES FURIOSO—Burlesque Tragic Opera.
Dress Circle and Parquet..........50 cents
Family Circle..........25 cents

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
THE FLORENCES.
SIXTH WEEK.
Great success of the New Burlesque,
LALLA ROOKH;
LALLA ROOKH, (with song and dances,)
MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
KHURSANBAD..........MR. W. J. FLORENCE.
THE IRISH LION.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 precisely.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Manager..........Mr. E. Eddy
FRIDAY EVENING, July 22, 1859
Performances commence with the comical piece, in one act, of
POOR PETER PILLICODDY.
After which the laughable farce of
BURTON'S NEW YORK DIRECTORY.
To conclude with the speciality of fun and frolic, called
THE MUMMY; OR, LOVE AND LIQUOR.

**NATIONAL THEATRE.**
(Chatham st., near Roosevelt.)
FRIDAY EVENING, July 22,
Commencing with the Drama of the
TRAVELER'S ROOM.
To be followed by the
GREAT CRIB SCENE.
After which OUT TO NURSE.
Concluding with BARNEY, THE BARON.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8.
THIS EVENING, July 22,
The performance will commence with the Drama of
SATAN IN PARIS.
To be succeeded by the Historical Drama of
THE WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH.
Concluding with JENNY LIND.

**JONES' WOOD.**
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE, DAY AND NIGHT.
MAGNIFICENT ENSEMBLE AND
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
OF
THE MAMMOTH ENTERTAINMENTS.
THE GREAT DAY OF THE FESTIVAL,
THE GREAT DAY OF THE FESTIVAL,
THE GREAT DAY OF THE FESTIVAL,
FRIDAY, FRIDAY,
July 22. July 22.
THE MOST GORGEOUS ENTERTAINMENT
THE WORLD HAS EVER WITNESSED.
ADMISSION ONLY TWENTY FIVE CENTS.
INCLUDING FREE EXCURSION BY STEAMBOAT.
LOUISE TOURNIAIRE'S
MAMMOTH CIRCUS PERFORMS TWICE.
TWO MAGIC CARNIVALS OF CORDOVA.
TWO FESTIVALS BY THE CARLO FAMILY.
TWO FANTOCCINIS AND PUNCH AND JUDY.
GRAND BAL CHAMPETRE,
with
FOUR DISTINCT ORCHESTRAS.
MAMMOTH FIREWORK FESTIVAL
by the
WORLD-RENOWNED EDGE.
THE MAMMOTH CONCERT, FRIDAY, July 22.
PART I.
To commence at 3 o'clock.
1. Grand Festival Overture..........Marschner
2. Grand Duo, from "Riggoletto"..........Verdi
(Arranged for Full Orchestra.)
3. Waltz de Concert (Wande lieder)..........T. Gungl
4. The Anvil Chorus, from "Il Trovatore"..........Verdi
Performed by
THE MAMMOTH ORCHESTRA
PART II.
To commence at 6 o'clock.
1 Charivari, for Full Orchestra..........Zulehner
2 Grand Mazourka Eroica..........Doppler
(For Full Orchestra.)
3 Waltz de Concert (The Moss Rose)..........Bergmann
4 Grand Fackeltanz (Torch Light Dance)..........Meyerbeer
CONDUCTORS:
CARL ANSCHUTZ, ERNST GRILL, JULIUS UNGER,
CARL PROX and MAX MARETZEK.
On SUNDAY, July 24,
the programme will be strictly confined to the
GRAND SACRED CONCERT
by the
MAMMOTH ORCHESTRA.
SOLO SINGING AND CHORAL ASSOCIATIONS
IN THREE PARTS.
The First Part will commence at 3 o'clock.
The Second Part at 5 o'clock.
The Third Part at 7 o'clock.
ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
The SATELLITE and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD have been chartered expressly to convey visitors to the grounds, who purchase their tickets at the piers,
FREE OF ALL CHARGE.

**BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.**
FRENCH THEATRE, NO. 585 BROADWAY,
MISS JULIA GOULD,
R. BISHOP BUCKLEY, G. SWAIN BUCKLEY,
And their model Troupe of Ethiopian Comedians, in New Songs, Dances, and mirth provoking Plantation Scenes; together with
BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA OF
LA SONNAMBULA,
Every Evening this week.

**WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS,**
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
SECOND WEEK OF EPH. HORN.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

**JONES' WOOD**
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
NOTICE.
The Yellow tickets sold for this Festival will admit
ONLY
at the water-side entrance, and
NOWHERE ELSE.

**PALACE GARDEN AND HALL.**
THIS EVENING, JULY 22.
GRAND CONCERT AND SOIREE DANSANTE.
Sunday Evening—Sacred Concert.

**BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN'S LAST VISIT** to New York as he has been secured for a five years' absence in Europe. Over 12,000 different experiments compose the catalogue of his feats, and a grand selection from them, embracing novelties in Magic, Necromancy, Magnetism, Spiritualism, and Ventriloquism, &c., will be presented. THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, calculated to please and interest all beholders. The smaller serpent here has just deposited a nest of eggs, and the larger one is now nursing her baby-anacondas. The Aquaria, Happy Family, Picture Gallery, &c. are all here yet. Admittance 25 cents. Children under ten, 13 cents. Parquet seats 13 cents additional.

**THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY** OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

**STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO** visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

## BILLIARDS.

**REMOVAL.**
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PHELAN'S
BILLIARD TABLES,
Have removed from Nos. 61 and 63 Ann-st., to
NOS. 63, 65, 67 AND 69 CROSBY-ST.,
between Broome and Spring sts.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE** existing between the undersigned, under the name of VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL, was, on the 30th day of June, 1859, dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business will be settled by either partner at No. 40 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.
JASPER T. VANVLECK,
WILLIAM G. READ,
FRANCIS M. DREXEL,
FRANCIS A. DREXEL,
ANTHONY J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH W. DREXEL.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership for the transaction of a General Banking and Collection Business, under the name and firm of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank Building.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.
WILLIAM G. READ, } Of New-
ROBERT WINTHROP, } York.
FRANCIS M. DREXEL, } Of Phila-
FRANCIS A. DREXEL, }
ANTHONY J. DREXEL, } delphia.
JOSEPH W. DREXEL, }

**NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF KINGSBURY & CO.** is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOSEPH KINGSBURY is duly authorized to settle the outstanding business of the copartnership.
JOSEPH KINGSBURY.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1859. HENRY JONES, JR.

## DENTISTRY.

**TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR. BATES, DENTIST,** inserts Indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 722 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

# MUNICIPAL.

## BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

### Annual Report of the Comptroller.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT NOMINATED—THE PREVENTION OF FIRES—PROPOSED REVISION OF THE CHARTER—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER—ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE CITY-INSPECTOR.

The Mayor, last evening, transmitted a communication to the Board of Aldermen nominating Myndert Van Schaick, Thomas B. Tappan and Alfred Craven for Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct, the former as President and the latter as Civil Engineer of the Board, the terms of office of the present members having expired. Messrs. Van Schaick and Craven are members of the old Board; Mr. Tappan is nominated in place of Mr. De Forrest. The subject was on motion of Alderman GENET, referred to a special Committee of five, consisting of Aldermen Genet, Peck, Stephens, Smith and Lynes.

An ordinance "for the more effectual prevention of fires and protection to life and property" was presented and referred to the Committee on Ordinances. The ordinance provides that the occupants of all buildings upon which by law iron shutters and doors are required to be placed shall cause the latter to be closed on the completion of the business of each day under the penalty of $25 for each neglect, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Fire Department for the use of the charitable fund of that Department; that any building deemed unsafe by the Fire Wardens shall be examined by three practical builders, to be paid $2 apiece therefor, who shall report to the Mayor, and if they declare the building unsafe or dangerous, the Mayor shall direct the Superintendent of Police to forthwith tear it down; that the Superintendent of Police shall direct the owner of the building to remove it, and if he does not, shall remove it himself; that the owner of the building shall be liable to the builders who survey it, for their fees; that every owner or agent who violates the ordinance shall forfeit $25, to be added to the Charitable Fund of the Fire Department; and that the ordinance shall take effect within thirty days after it becomes a law.

The Annual Report of the Comptroller for the year ending Dec. 31, 1858, was presented:

The Comptroller explains that for obvious reasons the preparation of this report has been delayed much longer than usual, and proceeds to give an exhibit of the

OPERATIONS AND STATE OF THE TREASURY.

From the accounts of the Chamberlain it appears that the amount of cash on hand Dec. 31, 1857, was as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To the credit of the Corporation | | $1,365,776 37 |
| To the credit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds | | 1,670,741 59 |
| Total | | $3,036,517 96 |
| The total receipts from all sources, on City account, including also the moneys borrowed on Revenue Bonds and the sums received on Trust and Special accounts, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1858, amounted to | $17,152,473 19 | |
| The receipts on account of the Commissioners of the two Sinking Funds amounted to | 1,801,722 34 | $18,954,195 53 |
| Total | | $21,990,713 49 |

The total disbursements during the year were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| On City accounts, including special and trust Funds | $15,497,563 86 |
| On account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds | 2,312 870 21 |
| Total | $17,810 434 07 |
| Total receipts, including the balance on hand at the beginning of the year | $21,990,713 49 |
| Total disbursements | 17,810,434 07 |
| Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1858 | $4,180,279 42 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Of this sum there was standing to the credit of the "City Treasury" upon the books of the Shoe and Leather Bank as per certificate of W. A. Kissam, Cashier, the sum of | $3,020,685 70 | |
| And to the credit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds | 1,159,593 72 | $4,180 279 42 |

The total cash receipts of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds, from all sources, including the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, amounted to $3,472,463 93

The disbursements, in the aggregate, amounted to 2,312 870 21

Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1858 $1,159 593 72

as per statement of the Chamberlain, the same standing to the credit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the payment of interest on the City Debt.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

The $17,152 473 19 received during the year, as above stated, was derived from various sources, and credited to the following accounts, viz:

ON CITY ACCOUNT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Taxes—amount collected by the Receiver of Taxes and the Clerk of Arrears | | $8,535,614 87 |
| Interest on Taxes, collected by the Receiver of Taxes and Clerk of Arrears | | 166,625 91 |
| County Clerk's Office, fees | $17,126 86 | |
| Court of Common Pleas, fees | 4,314 08 | |
| Public Administrator, commissions | 1,120 43 | |
| Surrogate, fees | 15,635 93 | |
| Superior Court, fees | 5,449 64 | $44 643 94 |
| Common Schools for State—Amount received from State Treasurer for portion of school money | | $4,608 90 |
| Cleaning Streets, received from City Inspector for sales of street manure | $7,052 31 | |
| Received in an anonymous letter, stating the amount to be due to the Corporation on this account | 150 00 | |
| Amount of warrant re-deposited | 2 31 | 7,204 62 |
| Interest on City Stocks, amount received to ante date stock issued | | 96 58 |
| Fire Department, received for sales of old fire engines and sundry old materials, as per account rendered by the Chief Engineer | | 1,920 13 |
| Board of Health, received for warrant drawn and re-deposited | | 681 00 |
| Water Pipes, received from M. Van Schaick, President | | 149 20 |
| Lamps and Gas, received from the Street Commissioner for sales of old lamp posts | 240 49 | |
| Amount of warrant re-deposited | 43 72 | 284 21 |
| Public Buildings, construction and Repairs, received from Street Commissioner for sale of old copper | | 900 04 |
| Miscellaneous | | 1,196 08 |
| Total | | $8,814,131 48 |
| Revenue Bonds of 1858, amount of loans in anticipation of the taxes for year 1858 | | $6,811,350 00 |

ON TRUST ACCOUNTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Assessments, received from Collector of Assessments and Clerk of Arrears | $754,370 75 | |
| Interest on Assessments received from Collector of Assessments and Clerk of Arrears | 85,904 40 | |
| Assessment Bonds | 44 900 00 | |
| Unclaimed Warrants | 84,867 68 | |
| Intestate Estates, unclaimed balances deposited by the Public Administrator | 2,567 35 | |
| Collections by the Clerk of Arrears upon void sales for taxes and assessments | 18,024 15 | $990,643 33 |

ON SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For an equal amount of public Stock for rebuilding Tompkins Market | $170,000 00 | |
| Premium on same | 387 00 | |
| For an equal amount of Central Park Improvement Fund Stock | 350,000 00 | |
| Premium on same | 4,220 13 | |
| For an equal amount of six per cent. Water Stock of 1875, (New Reservoir) | 11,700 00 | |
| For amount of a warrant re-deposited | 41 25 | $536 348 38 |
| Total | | $17,152,473 19 |

APPROPRIATIONS.

The amount of appropriations made prior to the year 1858, for the support of the City Government, which remained unexpended at the close of 1857, cannot now be stated. It is found that, in accordance with a custom which appears to have originated some forty years since, it has been the practice to transfer at the close of each year to the debit of a "Profit and Loss Account" all expenditures on City account, and to credit the same account with all revenues from taxes, &c., received. The balance then remaining to the debit or credit of this "Profit and Loss Account" has been carried to an account entitled "City and County of New-York." In some years the receipts appear to have exceeded the expenditures, while in other years they have been largely deficient. The amount of receipts and expenditures, and the balances of "Profit and Loss Account," transferred, as above stated, to the "City and County of New York," for each year since 1820, with a detailed statement of said last-mentioned accounts, resulting in a debit balance of $1,159,304 01 is fully set forth.

The appropriations for both city and county for the year 1858, are stated in detail. The balances remaining unexpended December 31, 1858, including the appropriations for previous years, after divers revisions and alterations of the accounts, was finally assumed to amount, exclusive of $25,000 for reconstruction of the County Jail, to the sum of $988 835; but it is quite probable, the Comptroller says, that the same may not be entirely correct.

EXPENDITURES.

The warrants drawn upon the Chamberlain during the year 1858, exclusive of those issued by the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds, amounted to $15 294,176 73, and the same were charged in the books of this Department.

The disbursements made by the Chamberlain during the year, according to his account thereof, amounted to $15,497,563 86, for which sum warrants were duly returned by him.

On comparing these statements, it will be seen that there are numerous discrepancies between them; but, as yet, no time has been found to undertake to investigate and reconcile them. It is known that the disbursements by the Chamberlain included a large number of warrants issued in previous years which were not presented before, and it is not improbable that some warrants had been issued, which were omitted to be registered. A considerable number of warrants which, according to the account in the General Ledger, entitled "Warrants Drawn," were entered during the year, had not been presented to the Chamberlain for payment, and were supposed to be outstanding on the 31st December, 1858. The balance remaining to the credit of "Warrants Drawn" at that date, and which purported to represent all the warrants issued previously and not presented for payment, was $146,167 41.

It is believed, however, that this account is altogether incorrect, inasmuch as it was formerly the practice to enter all warrants drawn by the Auditor from the account kept by him in the margins of the audit books, before it was known whether they would be signed by the Comptroller, who not unfrequently withheld his signature thereto.

In addition to this sum, a considerable number of warrants, executed in various years, for different purposes, and charged to the several accounts of expenditures, but never called for, had been deposited with the Chamberlain to the credit of an account entitled "Unclaimed Warrants," and the balance to the credit of this account, and apparently due thereon, Dec. 31, 1858, was $60,214 17.

THE SINKING FUNDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| The capital of the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt, on the 31st December, 1858, amounted to | $2,698,021 19 |
| The Sinking Fund for the Payment of Interest on the City Debt, had accumulated a surplus over and above all charges against the same, prior to December 31, 1858, of | $2,579 534 12 |

In view of the fact that the revenues pledged to the Sinking Fund for the payment of interest on the City debt, now annually produce more than sufficient to meet all the interest payable therefrom, and that a large surplus had accumulated, which the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds had no power to invest permanently, the Comptroller made application to the Legislature, at its last session, for the passage of an act authorizing the Commissioners to transfer said surplus to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City debt, and to invest the same in the manner provided by law in relation to said last-mentioned fund; also to transfer and invest, in like manner, any surplus which may hereafter accrue during any year from the revenues pledged to said Sinking Fund for payment of interest.

A law to this effect was accordingly passed, and in pursuance thereof the surplus existing in the fund for payment of interest on the City debt, amounting to $2,579,534 12, has been transferred as of 1st January, 1859, to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of said debt, thus increasing the capital of the latter at that date to $5 277 555 31.

The only charges to be made against this fund, prior to the year 1870 are the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Water Stock issued under the act of 1839, redeemable "on or after 1st January, 1858" | $168,330 |
| Water Stock issued under the act of 1834, redeemable "on or after 1st January, 1860," | 2,500,000 |
| Fire Indemnity Stock, redeemable "on or after May 10, 1868," | 402 768 |
| Total | $3,071,098 |

DEBT OF THE CORPORATION.

The entire indebtedness of the Corporation, exclusive of the floating debt, (which is usually denominated "arrears,") according to the books of this department, amounted on 31st December, 1858, to $22,689,298, which may be classified as follows, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. The Permanent Stock or Debt, redeemable from the Sinking Fund | | $14,399,998 |
| 2. The Stock Debt, redeemable from Taxation | | 1,224,000 |
| 3. The Stock Debt, redeemable from Assessments for opening Central Park | | 1,609,900 |
| 4. The Temporary or Bond Debt, consisting of the following: | | |
| Revenue Bonds of 1858, redeemable from the taxes for 1858 | $4 368,700 | |
| Assessment Bonds, redeemable from Assessments for various street and other improvem'ts | 1,095,700 | 5 464,400 |
| Total | | $22,689,298 |

TAXES.

The system of continually anticipating the revenues of the City, and depending entirely upon loans for means to pay the current expenses of the government, Mr. HAWS thinks should be changed. It has been proposed to change the fiscal year; but the Comptroller does not consider this to be necessary or advisable, believing that the object in view can better be attained by altering the time for making and confirming the assessments or valuations of property, and collecting the taxes, than in any other way. This can be effected only by legislative action. Under the present law, the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments are required to complete their valuation of the taxable property within the City and county, and submit the same to the Board of Supervisors, on the first Monday of July in each year. The Supervisors then fix the rate of tax necessary to produce the gross sum required, and cause the amounts to be extended—when they are transmitted to the Comptroller, to have the unpaid Croton-water rents for the previous year inserted opposite the Ward number of property on which the same may be due, and also to have the words "arrears," or "sold," according as the fact may be, entered opposite the Ward numbers on which any arrears are due, or which may have been sold for taxes, assessments or water rents. These entries being duly made, the rolls or books are then placed in the hands of the Receiver of Taxes. The law requires that the rolls shall be delivered to the Receiver, with the warrant of the Supervisors for collecting the taxes, on or before the first day of September in each year; but it is seldom that this is done until some time after that date. Last year it was late in the month of October before the tax books were delivered to the Receiver—whose business was thus crowded into a short space of time, and citizens desiring to pay their taxes were subjected to great inconvenience and delay on account of the crowd of persons constantly waiting in the Receiver's office. In the hurry and confusion thus caused, numerous mistakes were made, both by the clerks and the owners of property, which have occasioned a great deal of trouble, and added largely to the labors of this department.

It is, therefore, recommended that measures be taken to procure a change in the law, requiring that the valuations of property shall be completed and submitted to the Board of Supervisors as early as the 1st of February in each year, and that the tax books be duly prepared and delivered to the Receiver on or before the 1st of April thereafter. By such an arrangement more time would be given for performing the work, which is very desirable, and a much less amount of money would have to be borrowed than is now required.

The amount of taxes uncredited, and apparently due the City and County, on Jan. 1, 1859, was, in round numbers, about as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On personal estate | $1,744,650 | |
| On real estate | 2,132,200 | $3,876,850 |
| On arrears of Croton water rents, i. e., rents which had accrued and become payable [illegible] prior to May 1, 1858 | | 88,000 |
| Total | | $3,964,850 |

The amount of regular rents for Croton water remaining due upon the current water year, commencing May 1, 1858, has not been ascertained.

Of the $1 744,650 of personal taxes due, it is estimated by the Receiver of Taxes that not more than $300,000 will ever be realized.

It is intended to have a sale for Unpaid Taxes and Water Rents, as soon as the proper accounts can be prepared, and the necessary notice given.

TAXATION OF NON-RESIDENTS.

An act was passed by the Legislature, in February, 1855, (chap. 37,) authorizing a tax to be levied on the personal estate, or capital invested by non-residents doing business in the State of New-York, the same as if they were residents of the State. A separate tax-book has been made up each year since the passage of that act, containing the names of persons residing in other States, who are engaged in business in this City, and subject to the provisions of said law. The valuation of property assessed under the act referred to, the amount of tax levied thereon in each year, and the amount remaining unpaid thereon, December 31, 1858, will appear from the following statement:

| Year. | Valuation | Amount of Tax. | Amount Unpaid. Dec 31, 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1855 | $14,491 530 | $174,767 40 | $46 282 02 |
| 1856 | 18 601 265 | 257,254 70 | 78 694 85 |
| 1857 | 17,227 966 | 268,135 48 | 79 144 96 |
| 1858 | 12,034,532 | 196,200 70 | 59,320 00 |
| | | $896,358 28 | $263,441 68 |

Some persons assessed under this law have resisted the collection of the tax levied against them. An application was made to the United States Circuit Court by DENNING DUER, Esq., for an injunction against the Receiver of Taxes and others, restraining them from taking any steps for the collection of the tax imposed upon him, on the ground that the law is in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and is otherwise illegal and void. The case was recently decided in favor of the city authorities, and the application for an injunction was denied.

REMISSIONS OF TAXES, &C.

| | |
|---|---|
| The amount remitted in the Bureau of Receiver of Taxes in 1858, was | $28.952 21 |
| In the Bureau of Arrears | 2,102 45 |
| Total | $31,054 66 |

VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY.

The total valuation and amount of taxes for 1857 and 1858 was as follows:

| | Valuation. | Amount of Taxes. |
|---|---|---|
| 1857 | $520,559 482 | $8,066,566 52 |
| 1858 | 531,194,290 | 8,621,091 31 |

INCREASE OF TAXATION.

Notwithstanding the constant yearly increase in the amount of taxable property within the City and County, there has for several years been a still larger proportionate increase in the rate of taxation. The gross amount of taxes, for all purposes for the year 1858, was $8,621,091 31; And for the year 1853 5,069,650 05; Increase $3,551,441 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1858, was | $8,621,091 31 |
| And for the year 1853 | 5,069,650 05 |
| Increase | $3,551,441 26 |

The increase in six years thus appears to be over seventy per cent., while the increase in valuation of the taxable property for the same period is only about 28 per cent.

A large portion of this great increase is composed of items over which neither of the local legislative bodies, or the Department of Finance, have any effective control in fixing the sums to be expended. The following are some of said items:

| | 1853. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|
| State Tax | $103 408 23 | $1,172,644 31 |
| Common Schools for State | 129,971 91 | 390 408 06 |
| Almshouse | 385,000 00 | 605,000 00 |
| Board of Education for City Common Schools | 604,000 00 | 1 226,013 00 |
| Total | $1,222,380 14 | $3 394,066 27 |

The practical operation of the State Free-School law is very onerous upon this City, and takes from it large amounts every year for the benefit of the interior counties. The following statement shows the amount of taxes imposed upon and paid by this County for State Schools during the last five years, the sums apportioned therefrom to this County, and the amounts retained for distribution in other parts of the State.

| Year. | Am't of State School Tax. | Amount of Tax Money apportioned to City and County of New-York | Amount retained for Distribution in other Counties. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1854 | $257 616 11 | $95 648 06 | $161 968 05 |
| 1855 | 271 639 40 | 84 257 92 | 182 381 48 |
| 1856 | 383,805 37 | 152 345 06 | 231,460 31 |
| 1857 | 390 408 96 | 110,069 75 | 280 339 21 |
| 1858 | 393 416 98 | 153 582 95 | 234,831 03 |
| Total | $1,701 886 82 | $650,903 74 | $1,050,983 08 |

| | |
|---|---|
| The total amount paid during same period was | $1,701 885 82 |
| And the sum apportioned to this County | 650 903 74 |
| Balance retained | $1,050 983 08 |

It would seem that a more equitable system would be one similar to that in respect to the support of other local institutions. Our City Government has never faltered in its support of Free Schools, whether for the State at large or for the City only; and it is to be hoped that a sense of justice will induce the Legislature to relieve us from the burden so justly complained of, by providing that each county shall support its own schools.

It will be remembered, that the revenues derived from auction duties in this City, which formerly belonged to the Corporation, and which were appropriated to aid in building the Erie Canal, with the full understanding that they should again revert to the Corporation, are still retained by the State; and it is recommended that application be made at the next session of the Legislature for the restoration of those revenues to the City Treasury.

*Valuation of Taxable Property in the State of New-York, and amount of Taxes raised yearly for all State purposes, except for Free Schools; also, valuation of property within the City and County of New-York, and the yearly amount of State Taxes—except for Free Schools—assessed against said City and County.*

| | STATE AT LARGE. | | CITY AND COUNTY OF N. YORK. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year. | Valuation. | Amount of Tax | Valuation. | Am't of Tax. |
| 1853 | $1,266,666,190 00 | $1,266,666 94 | $413,631,432 00 | $413,631 43 |
| 1854 | 1,364,154,625 00 | 1,023,115 27 | 461,287,550 72 | 346 678 16 |
| 1855 | 1,402,849,304 00 | 1,753,561 17 | 487,060,838 00 | 698,826 04 |
| 1856 | 1,430,334,696 00 | 1,430 334 69 | 511,746,491 00 | 511,746 49 |
| 1857 | 1,432,309,713 00 | 3,224,946 68 | 520,545,289 00 | 1,171,226 88 |
| 1858 | 1,404,907,679 00 | 2,458,583 42 | 531,194,290 00 | 929,590 00 |
| Total | $8,302,222,207 00 | $11,157,213 17 | $2,926,415,891 72 | $3,981,699 00 |

ASSESSMENTS.

The amount of assessments uncredited upon the books of the Bureau of Arrears, and the Bureau of Collection of Assessments, and apparently due to the Corporation, on the 1st of January, 1859, was as follows:

On account of the "Assessment Fund," being assessments for opening streets, avenues and public parks:

| | |
|---|---|
| In the Bureau of Arrears | $828,482 22 |
| In Bureau of Collection of Assessments | 394,636 83 |
| Total | $1,223 119 05 |

On account of the "Street Improvement Fund," comprising all assessments for grading, paving, curb and guttering streets, flagging sidewalks, constructing sewers, fencing vacant lots, filling sunken lots, &c.:

| | |
|---|---|
| In the Bureau of Arrears | $313,516 77 |
| In Bureau of Collection of Assessments | 646.109 60 |
| Total | $959,626 37 |

RECAPITULATION.

| What Funds: | In Bureau of Arrears. | In Bureau of Collection of Assessments | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Assessment Fund | $313 516 77 | $646,109 60 | $959.626 37 |
| Street Imp. Fund | 828 482 22 | 394 636 83 | 1,223,119 05 |
| Total | $1,141,998 99 | $1,040,746 43 | $2 182,745 42 |

It is known that there is an apparent deficiency, amounting to a large sum, in the accounts of several of the former officers of the Bureau of Collection of Assessments. A settlement has been made by the Comptroller with these parties upon equitable and satisfactory terms. Instead of being defaulters to the Corporation, as had been erroneously charged, it was found that, including the fees to which they were entitled upon their collections and returns to the Bureau of Arrears, a considerable balance was actually due them, which has been paid; they having given bonds with security to make good any items which may hereafter be found to have been collected by them, and not duly accounted for.

REMISSIONS OF ASSESSMENTS.

It is found, on inquiry, that various remissions of assessments were made during the year 1858 and previously, but no record of the same has been kept in this Department; and it would appear that the resolution of the Common Council, of Feb. 25, 1856, making the Comptroller the medium of communicating all orders to the Collector of Assessments and Clerk of Arrears, in respect to such remissions, has been entirely overlooked. The amount, therefore, of such remissions cannot now be stated.

In practice, the wholesome and wise provisions of the law appear to have been entirely disregarded; and to this cause, principally, is attributed the confusion and disorder found to exist in the financial accounts of the Corporation.

CENTRAL PARK.

The cost of the lands taken for this Park, under the provisions of the original law and the act authorizing the purchase of the Arsenal property, was as follows, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Awards for damages | $5,073,428 70 | |
| Expenses of the Commissioners in surveying and laying out the same, as taxed by the Supreme Court | 54,345 10 | |
| Amount paid to the State of New-York for the Arsenal buildings and grounds connected therewith | 275,000 00 | |
| Sundry incidental expenses and charges for advertising, taking acknowledgments of releases, recording deeds, &c. | 3,405 09 | $5,406 178 89 |

The means of paying for the lands taken for the Central Park, provided by various laws and ordinances, were as follows, to wit:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. An assessment upon lands contiguous to the Park, deemed benefited thereby, amounting to | $1,661,395 00 | |
| Less for collector's fees included | 3,000 00 | $1,658,395 00 |
| 2. Authority was given to the Corporation to create a "Central Park Fund Stock," redeemable from the Sinking Fund of the City, in not exceeding forty-five years with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable from Taxation. In pursuance of this provision of the original law, and an ordinance of the Common Council, approved February 29, 1856, there had been issued prior to December 31, 1858, of stock redeemable July 1, 1898, the sum of | | 400,200 00 |
| 3. By an act passed February 13, 1857, authority was given to increase the rate of interest on the Central Park Fund Stock, thereafter to be issued, to 6 per cent. per annum. Under this amendment of the original law there was issued prior to December 31, 1858, as follows, viz: | | |
| Six per cent. stock redeemable July 1st, 1887 | | 2,382,900 00 |
| Six per cent. stock redeemable July 1st, 1898 (for the Arsenal purchase) | | 275,000 00 |
| Total | | $4,716,495 00 |

Under existing laws and ordinances, such further issue of this stock as may be necessary to complete the payments for the Park are authorized to be made.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The total number of awards for damages was eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and the amount awarded was | | $5,073,428 70 |
| The number of awards settled prior to Dec. 31, was seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, and the amount paid thereon | $5,192,673 76 | |
| Less interest allowed on same | 166,147 67 | 5,026,526 09 |
| Leaving fifty five awards unpaid, amounting to | | $46,902 61 |

In addition to the above, the amount of fraudulent payments said to have been made by J. B. SMITH, and which are charged to the account, is $2,898 84. There was also overpaid on several awards, through error, and not collected, the sum of $211 87. These two items should, in some way, be provided for.

The amended act, passed February 13, 1857, provides, that the interest accrued and to accrue on the several awards, shall be raised by tax; and the Board of Supervisors will, therefore, be requested to include the same in the levy for the present year.

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole amount of the assessments, including the sum of $3 000 on account of the costs of collecting the same, as above stated was | $1,661,395 00 |
| Of this sum, there had been deposited with the Chamberlain, of collections made in the Bureau of Collection of Assessments, exclusive of interest, the sum of | 1,057,237 40 |
| Showing a balance apparently due on same December 31, 1858, of | $604,157 60 |

According to a statement furnished by the Street Department, giving an account of "all uncredited balances apparently due the city upon assessment lists, chargeable to DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Collector, on 1st January, 1859," the amount then due on this account was as follows, viz:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Southwest Division | $135,506 93 | |
| Southeast do. | 102 132 70 | |
| Northeast and Northwest do. | 263,294 97 | 500,934 60 |
| Apparent deficiency | | $103,223 00 |

This will be increased by a remission, made by the Common Council, of the assessment against the Reformed Dutch Church, Bloomingdale, on account of the Park, amounting to $1,444.

In order to provide for the payment of the awards or damages, the collection of the assessments for benefits was anticipated by an issue of "Central Park Assessment Fund Stock," to the amount of $1 600,000, redeemable on the 5th February, 1859, which was duly paid at maturity.

Under the existing ordinances, the fees allowed the Collectors of Assessments are two and one-half per cent on all collections made, and upon such items as shall, after two separate demands, remain unpaid, and be returned to the Bureau of Arrears, accompanied by due proof of such demands for payment, two per cent. is allowed. The cost of collecting the assessments for the opening of Central Park, according to these rates, would amount to about $40,000, which will reduce the proceeds of said assessments to that extent, less the $3,000 originally estimated, and render it necessary to increase the amount of Central Park Fund Stock, to be issued—or, in case this cannot legally be done, to make other provision therefor.

It is proper to remark, that the late Collectors of Assessments (Mr. TAYLOR and his Deputies) are understood to claim fees upon the whole amount of assessment lists placed in their hands during their term of office, including the Central Park list, whether collected or duly returned to the Bureau of Arrears by them, or by their successors. The latter having actually been paid such fees upon their collections and returns, it follows that, in case said claim, or any portion of it, is allowed, some provision must be made for the amount.

Under the act passed April 17, 1857, entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park, in the City of New York," the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City were required, from time to time, to create and issue a public fund or stock, to be denominated "The Central Park Improvement Fund," in such sums of money as should be required by the Board of Commissioners of said Park, for the purpose of regulating and improving the same; but no plan for laying out and improving the same was authorized to be adopted or undertaken, of which the entire expense, when funded, should require for the payment of the annual interest thereon a greater sum than $100,000 per annum. The stock thus created was to be redeemable in thirty years, from the Sinking Fund for redemption of the City Debt, and the Park was specifically pledged to secure such redemption, the interest thereon to be paid from taxation.

The amount of said stock issued previous to Jan. 1, 1859, was $650,000, on account of which there had been deposited to the credit of the Commissioners the sum of $600,000, leaving a balance in the treasury of $50,000, which has since been paid over.

By the Act chap. 101, Laws of 1859, authority was given to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in behalf of the Corporation of the City, to acquire title and add to the Park the land lying between One Hundred and Sixth-street on the south, One Hundred and Tenth street on the North, Fifth-avenue on the east, and Eighth-avenue on the west—the cost to be defrayed by an assessment of benefits and the creation of a stock, bearing six per cent. interest, to be known as "The Central Park Additional Fund," the principal being redeemable in not exceeding forty five years, from the Sinking Fund for Redemption of the City Debt, and the interest to be provided for annually by taxation.

The increase in the amount of taxes accruing to the City in consequence of the enhancement in value of real estate situated in the upper part of the island, over and above the former value of the land now withdrawn from taxation, on account of the opening of this noble park, will, it is thought, afford more than sufficient means for the payment of interest on the debt incurred for its purchase and improvement, without any increase in the general rate of taxation.*

DOCKS AND PIERS.

The cost of constructing these necessary works for the accommodation of the commerce of the City, including repairs and renewals, involves a large outlay, which is provided for by the annual tax levy; all the revenues derived from rents thereof being devoted to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City debt.

The amount appropriated and raised for these purposes, in 1857, was $175,000; and in 1858, $150 000; and there remained unexpended at the close of the last fiscal year, the sum of $167,753 07. Owing to the neglect on the part of the Corporation to keep in proper repair, and also to delays in dredging slips and rebuilding certain piers, &c., the Comptroller was compelled, in many instances, to make large allowances to lessees for repairs made by them, and for damages occasioned by such delays, &c.

The total amount of such allowances, made during the year ending December 31, 1858, was $40,543 91; and the revenues of the Sinking Fund were consequently reduced to that extent, from what they would have been but for the causes stated; and there can be no doubt that this loss would have been prevented by a timely and judicious expenditure of a much smaller sum.

STATE OF THE ACCOUNTS.

The condition of the books and accounts on the 1st of January, 1859, was very unsatisfactory. After considerable delay, a balance sheet of the general ledger was prepared, which purported to exhibit the general financial condition of the Corporation at that time. In consequence of the large accumulation of claims requiring attention, and the confusion occasioned by the removal and separation of the several bureaux of the Department while the alterations are being made in the building to be occupied, and various other causes, a very thorough examination of the old books has thus far been prevented.

A new set of books was procured and opened on the 1st of January last, and such balances on the old books as have been investigated and found to be correct have been duly transferred. The plan adopted is, to enter in the Journal to the new General Ledger, to the credit of an account entitled "*Old Books*," all items of assets of the Corporation; and to debit the same account all liabilities ascertained and brought forward. In this way, whatever deficiency may exist, will ultimately appear by the balance to the debit of "*Old Books*" account. No reliable estimate can be made at this time of the extent of the deficiency, supposed to exist, in the amount of assets to meet the liabilities of the Corporation.

The work of investigating the accounts, the Comptroller promises, shall be prosecuted as fast as possible, and the results will, from time to time, be communicated to the Common Council.

It was directed that 2,500 copies of the report be printed.

Alderman BOOLE presented an ordinance providing for the appointment of three members from each Board of the Common Council to draft an act for the revision of the City Charter, and report on or before the first Monday in October. The ordinance further provides that the Committee shall thereupon cause their proposed revision to be published and distributed among the electors of the City; that the Committee shall, on or before this publication, meet from time to time for three weeks as often as may be necessary to hear and consider any suggestions, amendments or objections that may be made in reference to the proposed act of revision "by any person taking an interest therein," and that after hearing and considering the same they shall reconsider their proposed act of revision, alter and amend it, and report upon it as soon as convenient for the action of the Common Council preparatory to submitting it to the Legislature. The ordinance also provides for an appropriation to defray any expenses that the Committee may be subjected to. It was laid over.

Alderman PECK presented a resolution authorizing the addition of one story to the building to be erected for the use of the Steam Fire Engines on the easterly side of the Park, so as to provide suitable accommodations for the City Inspector, and appropriating $3,000 therefor. It was laid over.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, officially informing the Common Council that the contractors for the removal of offal had thrown up their contract, and that he had taken measures to dispose of dead animals collected in the City. It was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

The report of the Special Committee on Redistricting the City, was considered at some length. It was finally made the special order for the next meeting.

The following communication from the Street Commissioner with regard to the award of the contract for the building roof of Tompkins Market, in reply to the Comptroller, was presented and referred.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, TIMES BUILDING,
No. 39 PARK-ROW, New York, July 21, 1859.

*To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:*

GENTLEMEN: On the 14th inst. the Comptroller addressed a communication to your honorable Body which requires notice on my part. The question between the two Departments is whether the estimate of John Noe for roof of Tompkins Market is or is not a bid.

The Comptroller says that he was informed by the Street Commissioner "that the bid of Mr. Noe was informal, and therefore no bid, because the sureties had failed or omitted to sign the consent to become bound." He felt it to be his duty to examine the bid of Mr. Noe, and thereupon stated: "This bid, you will perceive, is a strictly formal one."

On this point there is a clear and well-defined difference of opinion between the two Departments.

The Comptroller discusses the subject at some length, and there is a certain degree of plausibility in his arguments and quotations; but in saying that "the informality complained of consisted in a failure of the sureties to sign the following certificate, *which was indorsed on the back of the bid*," he does not clearly state the facts of the case; for what he calls a certificate is an important agreement, required by section 499 of the ordinances relating to contracts, to this effect, viz.: "A bid shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two house holders or free holders to the effect, that if the contract be awarded to the person making the estimate, they will, upon its being so awarded, become bound as his sureties for its faithful performance, and that if he shall omit or refuse to execute the same, they will pay to the Corporation any difference between the sum to which he would be entitled upon its completion, and that which the Corporation may be obliged to pay." Section 495 requires "That the proposals for estimates shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Department making the same."

Your Honorable Body is already in possession of copies of both of the bids submitted for this work: it will be perceived that this agreement is in the *body* of the bid, not indorsed on the back.

In addition to signing the agreement, the sureties are required to make affidavit that this was done in good faith, and that they are worth the required amount.

In the case of Noe, the sureties did not sign the agreement; the fact that they signed affidavits stating that they had offered themselves as sureties, in good faith, could hardly be construed as equivalent to signing an agreement. But even if it could, there is matter of vital importance in the agreement, (which was *not signed*,) and it is not even alluded to in the affidavit, which they did sign, and that is, as before stated, that they would pay the difference between the amount of the bid, and the sum which the corporation might have to pay.

This agreement on the part of the sureties is the only means by which the Department can enforce the final signing of the contract—the necessity for such power must be apparent to all—but it is sufficient to say that it is required by the ordinances, and is prescribed in the form of proposals with which the bidders must comply.

The question as to whether the estimate of Noe is or is not a bid was decided upon general principles, intended to apply to every case occurring in a department where, to say the least, irregularities enough have already occured, because of lowest bidders refusing or neglecting to execute contracts after they have been awarded and confirmed to them.

If the head of a department having to control many contractors in the signing of contracts and the practical execution of work, failed to adhere to a rigid and strict construction of the required preliminaries, he would soon learn to his cost that in awarding contracts (even a little irregularly) to lowest bidders, he would so far from consulting the real interests of the City, rapidly become involved in all the embarrassments of suspended work and litigated contracts.

I cannot consent to adopt as a rule the principle that this important agreement may, or may not, at their option, be signed by sureties after the opening of bids; and that this Department will readvertise in case they decline to sign. Under such a rule the Department might advertise forever without being able to make a contract. Such a rule cannot be admitted and no exceptions will be made.

It being decided by this Department, for good and sufficient reasons, that the estimate of Noe was no bid, the question that then came up was in regard to the next lowest estimate or proposal.

With all due deference to the Comptroller, I must be allowed here to say, that the Street Commissioner and the Common Council are the only authorities competent to decide whether the lowest bidder is or is not to have the contract—this is specified in the proposals prescribed by this Department.

After deciding that the estimate of Noe was no bid, I had the bid of Messrs. Gillespie & Martling submitted to the Superintendent of Construction and Repairs of Public Buildings, with directions to examine the rates of prices, estimate for the whole work, &c., and report the facts to me, together with his opinion and recommendations in the case.

The Superintendent knew that my object in this was to obtain information upon which to decide understandingly, whether I would award the contract to these bidders or not. The question was not whether there was one bidder or fifty, but whether the rate was right, and in accordance with the real interests of the City.

The inclosed estimates of the Superintendent of Construction and Repairs of Public Buildings shows the cost price of materials and labor necessary for the work in question. It amounts to $13 558.

The bid of Gillespie & Martling is $14,500. Finally the *sureties* of Noe (builders of experience and standing) were asked by the Contract Clerk of this Department whether they would sign the agreement, provided the Street Commissioner decided that this could be allowed. They peremptorily refused because the price was too low, stating that the contractor could not do the work for the amount; that he was not responsible; and that if they signed the agreement they would have to lose the difference between the real cost of the work and the amount of Noe's estimate. Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) G. W. SMITH,
Street Commissioner.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1859.

*G. W. Smith, Esq., Street Commissioner—*

SIR: Enclosed please find estimate for roof Tompkins Market. The amount is the lowest that the material can be bought for, and were I to estimate to do the work I would add at least $1,500 to the amount stated on the inclosed estimate. Very respectfully,

(Signed) JONATHAN PURDY.
Sup't of Repairs and Supplies.

ROOF TOMPKINS MARKET.

| | |
|---|---|
| Iron Work | $3 500 |
| 212 squares of Tinning | 3,150 |
| 4 180 narrow Roof Plank | 836 |
| 73 544 feet Roof Timber | 1,838 |
| Framing and putting on Roof | 2,000 |
| Scaffolding, Falls and Tackle | 1,000 |
| Twelve Tin Leaders | 100 |
| Painting 212 squares Roof | 212 |
| Three Scuttles on Roof | 30 |
| Walk through Roof | 60 |
| Battens on Roof for Tin Work | 424 |
| Laying 209 squares Roof Planking | 416 |
| Total | $13,558 |

As estimated at cost prices by the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies.

The Board then adjourned to Monday.

## BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

### State and County Finances—Tax Commissioners—Dr. Doremus' Bill.

In the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, the following communication was received from the Comptroller:

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 21, 1859.

*The Hon. Elijah F. Purdy, President of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York:*

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Charter of the City and ordinances of the Common Council, it has for some years past been the practice of this Department to make a report to the Common Council, at the beginning of each quarter of the fiscal year, of all claims audited and paid during the preceding quarter, embracing the payments made for State and County purposes, as well as the expenditures for support of the City Government, and the disbursements on the various Trust and Special accounts of the Corporation.

Since a separation was made of the accounts of the County from those of the City, the expenditures on account of the former are not included in the reports to the Common Council; and, although there is no ordinance of the Board of Supervisors requiring such a report to be made to them, in respect to the expenditures for County and State purposes, still, in view of the provisions contained in the sixth section of the act relating to the Board of Supervisors of the County of New York, passed April 15, 1857, that "The Finance Department of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and its officers, shall have the like power *and perform the like duties*, in regard to the fiscal concerns of said Board, as they possess in regard to the local concerns of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty," it is deemed incumbent upon the Comptroller to prepare and transmit such report.

There has accordingly been prepared by my direction a detailed list of all claims against the Board of Supervisors or the County of New York, audited and paid during the first six months of the present fiscal year, ending June 30, and the same is herewith submitted to the Honorable the Board of Supervisors. It will be seen that the total amount of expenditures for the period mentioned, was $2,014,278 98, which amount may be divided as follows, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Common Schools for the State and State Taxes | $1,005 749 93 |
| Metropolitan Police | 614,203 00 |
| Other County Expenditures | 394 326 05 |
| Total | $2,014,278 98 |

In order to guard against possible inconveniences in case of the loss by fire or otherwise of the vouchers for expenditures, duplicate receipts have been taken for every payment, in order that one set of them may, if thought advisable, be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Board, or elsewhere. Accounts for personal services of the various County officers, including the Judges and other officers of the several Courts are required to be made out upon pay-rolls and duly certified.

All pay rolls and other accounts examined and allowed by the Auditor, and approved by the Comptroller, are by the former entered in an "Audit Book," each account being numbered consecutively.

All warrants upon the County Treasurer are numbered in the order they are executed, and every voucher is indorsed with the number of the warrant given in payment thereof. As warrants are issued they are charged to the proper appropriations or accounts of expenditure in the "County Journal," and at the same time credited to an account entitled "Warrants Drawn."

The County Treasurer is required to render a weekly account current, and to return therewith all warrants paid and included in such accounts. He is then credited with the warrants returned, and the account of "Warrants drawn" debited with the amount.

All vouchers for expenditures authorized by the Board of Supervisors are filed in uniform style and deposited in the Comptroller's office, with abstracts or detailed lists thereof, and a record of the same kept in the County Bureau, in a book entitled "Record of Vouchers for County Expenditures."

The fifth section of the act relating to the Board of Supervisors above referred to, provides that "No money shall be drawn from the treasury except the same shall have been previously appropriated to the purpose for which it is drawn;" and from the former practice it would appear that said act has been construed as well by his Honor the Mayor and the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors as by the officers of this Department, to refer to appropriations made by the Common Council. The ordinances of the Common Council making the annual appropriations, include the expenditures for County and State purposes as well as for the support of the City Government, and it has been the practice to refer to said ordinance in the margin of warrants upon the County Treasurer as the authority for drawing the same. The Board of Supervisors appear to have concurred in the construction of the law, as they have deferred making their appropriations until late in each year, although aware that disbursements for County purposes were constantly being made.

Entertaining the opinion, that under the existing laws the Board of Supervisors are the proper body to make appropriations for County purposes, I beg respectfully to suggest that such appropriations should in future be made at the beginning of the year, and that proper measures be taken to provide means to pay the same.

The Board of Supervisors having little or no income except that derived from the annual taxes, and being without authority to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of the taxes, it follows that as soon as the appropriations for the present year are exhausted, there will be no alternative under the existing laws and ordinances, but to wait for the collection of next year's taxes before any payments can be made.

To provide against such a contingency, it is recommended that application be made to the Legislature at its next session for a change in the law, requiring that the valuation of property within the City and County shall be completed and submitted to the Board of Supervisors for confirmation as early as the 1st of February, and that the tax-books be placed in the hands of the Receiver as early as the 1st of April thereafter. Respectfully submitted,

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

The communication was received and one thousand copies ordered to be printed.

A requisition for stationery from the Tax Commissioners was received.

Supervisor BLUNT moved that it be referred to the Committee on Printing and Stationery.

The Chair was about to put the motion, when he perceived that it was signed by two of the Commissioners, and substituted the question of receiving the paper for that of referring it.

Supervisor KENNEDY insisted on the original motion with a great deal of emphasis, but the President put the question and the Board refused to receive it by a vote of 5 to 5.

Professor Doremus' bill for various analyses made under the direction of the District-Attorney, was received and referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts. It amounted to $4,415. The items were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Analyzing six samples of lager beer | $60 |
| Analyses in the case of Mrs. Stephens, by order of Coroner Connery and Dist.-Att'y Blunt | 3,800 |
| Analysis (in the Fourteenth-street case) of the stomach of Mrs. Beetham | 250 |
| Analysis of Fayette Robinson | 250 |
| Analysis of food | 30 |
| Analysis of culinary utensils | 50 |

With reference to the Stephens case, Dr. Doremus detailed the peculiar circumstances under which the analysis and investigation was made, the length of time occupied, the elaborate processes gone into, and the complicated apparatus which he found it necessary to procure. The amount expended for the latter purpose, and for diagrams, &c., was $800.

On Sunday morning, July 17, the body of a man was found floating in the Niagara River, at the foot of the ferry stairs, near the Fall. It was recognized as that of Samuel Broadhurst, who was drowned on Wednesday, while bathing near the ferry landing. The body was caught in the eddy, and thus prevented from going down the river.

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*The following statement exhibits the comparative valuation of real estate in the three Wards particularly affected:

| Ward. | Valuation in 1855. | Valuation in 1859. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| XII | $8,462,635 | $10,026,725 | $1,564 090 |
| XIX | 9,393 886 | 12,634 894 | 3 239,008 |
| XXII | 10,593,139 | 13,261,025 | 2 667 884 |
| | $28,449,660 | $35,909,644 | $7,470,982 |

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### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

| Name. | Date. | Leaves. | For. |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOR EUROPE. | | | |
| Hungarian | July 23 | Quebec | Liverpool |
| Weser | July 23 | New-York | Southampton |
| Arago | July 23 | New-York | Southampton |
| Great Britain | July 28 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Indian | July 30 | Quebec | Liverpool |
| Ariel | July 30 | New-York | Southampton |
| City of Washing'n | July 30 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Borussia | Aug. 1 | New-York | Southampton |
| FROM EUROPE. | | | |
| New-York | July 12 | Southampt'n | New-York |
| North Briton | July 13 | Liverpool | Quebec |
| Europa | July 16 | Liverpool | Boston |
| John Bell | July 16 | Glasgow | Quebec |
| Hammonia | July 18 | Southampt'n | New-York |
| Anglo Saxon | July 20 | Liverpool | Quebec |
| Kangaroo | June 20 | Liverpool | New-York |
| Ocean Queen | July 20 | Southam'n | New-York |
| FOR CUBA. | | | |
| Quaker City | July 30 | New-York | Havana |

### Passengers Sailed.

*In steamship Huntsville, for Savannah*—Mrs. R. M. Halbert, Miss Mary Cavacevish, A. D. Hedenberg, D. L. Bulloph, Mme. Bomaffee, Jno. Kilsey, Miss S. M. Viel, Ernest Fennett, H. Wordsworth and lady, Taylor McGlellan, A. M. Averill, L. G. Covacevish, Jno. T. Palmer, O. Clark, Master Bomaffee, Jas. Lacklison, S. T. Viel, C. Roberts, H. H. Frazer, Mr. Norris, and 10 in steerage.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Africa, from Liverpool*—Mr. Philip Henry, Jr., and lady, Chas. A. Henry, Miss Trappoli, Mr. Lambert and lady, Mr. Merrill and lady, L. Cahn and lady, Mme. Berne, Miss James, Mr. Tharriat and lady, Mr. De Forest and lady, Miss Goodyear, G. L. Nichols and lady, A. Pearson, Mr. Duport, G. A. Wicks, lady and servant, Mr. McGrath, L. Noell, Jno. Fair, H. Heston, George Malley, Geo. A. Woodrieff, Wm. Van de Sando, Chas. C. Steinheimer, Mr. Kane and lady, Mr. Garnier, F. Lieveandais, Mr. Langdon, R. T. Roberts, Chas. Hensler and lady, Mrs. Gisher, Miss Banks, T. Simpson, Mr. Wood, Mr. Hill, E. W. Tryon, Lieut. Johnston, First W. I. Regiment, and lady, Mr. Menendez, J. G. Satterthwaite, F. Schmeider, Mr. Thalmessinger, Mr. Richenbach, Mr. Braithall, Mr. Overden, J. G. Chapman, Ed. Delaserre, F. Mersing, B. H. Hutton, E. Hilger, Joseph Young, John B. Hall and lady, Francis Gromd, Mr. Bissing, Mr. Stein, Prof. S. Haldemann, F. Brandt, S. McLean, James McLean, J. W. Roberts and lady, Mr. Tompkins, Mr. Churchhill, Mr. Febnell, Andrew Smith, Mr. Montaut, Mr. Betts, Geo. Simpson, Mr. de Silva, G. Dannmann, Thos. Grurson, P. Palmer, Paul Soleiac, H. Corke, Mr. Tompkins, L. de Muller, Mr. Caelleux, Hill, Mr. Hayward, J. C. Bartholomew, Noah Loughe, Mr. Bischoff, L. McKellar, J. E. Halle, Sheean, Thomas Terry, Jr., Wm. Hege and lady, Key, Peter McDonald, V. Steiner, F. Lopy, Mr. Kavanah, Mr. Canterbury, Miss Canterbury, James Canterbury, Richard Canterbury, C. H. Nordman, Mr. Rosenstein—total, 113.

*In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.*—S. Sinton, J. C. Hudson, H. Bates, N. Tannor, Miss Crenshaw, Miss J. Pretlow, Mrs. M. L. Chalk, J. D. Pretlow, Miss Rogers, Miss Weston, Miss Wylie, J. Hersman, the Rev. Mr. Read, lady and son, Dr. B. Fleet, N. Archer, Alex. Hill, R. P. Scott, Mrs. C. S. Dawson, Miss J. Butler, Miss C. Willard, G. Wright and lady, A. W. Wilcox, Mrs. E. Martin and daughter, Miss E. Stevenson, Mrs. H. T. Fox and son, H. G. Snow and lady, Wm. Cutler, Miss C. Calhoun, Misses J. and B. Dodson, Mrs. M. Comerton, Miss S. Braughton, Miss C. M. Niles, Mrs. A. J. Santos, Mrs. M. Soutter, Alex Bell, W. C. Elleck, lady and son, E. C. Johnson, W. X. Mosely, A. M. McCleaugh, A. A. Hughes, J. R. Krischman, A. A. Green, L. Sterling, J. C. Sterling, Jno. G. Oldner, Thos. G. Little, R. W. Chalk, H. D. Chalk, Mrs. Hobson and child, L. W. Shattuck, T. B. Grose, Chas. Siebert, Fred. Siebert, Hess, M. Tugendreich, J. McQuinn, M. Dannenberg, A. Merriam, and 11 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 47 | Sun sets.... 7 25 | Moon rises... 10 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 0 16 | Gov. Island. 1 05 | Hell Gate.... 2 27

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 21.

### Cleared.

Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers Novelty, Bell, Philadelphia, J. Briggs; Parkersburg, Powell, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Agnes, (Brem.,) Schelling, Bic Island, Oelrichs & Co.; E. M. Arndt, (Brem.,) Haesloop, Charleston; Caesar & Pauli; Uhland, (Brem.,) Jahnsen, Bic Island, ———; Byzantine, Hilton, Quebec, Snow & Burgess; Wm. Tell, Funk, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Pilgrim, Hallock, Mobile, Eagle & Hazard; Sverie, (Nor.,) Brechen, Miramichi, Holmbce & Hoadley; Ann Augusta, (Br.,) Lovett, Quebec, Boyd & Hincken; Virginia Ann, Gorham, Buenos Ayres, Arrowsmith & Ball.

Brigs La Grange, Dearborn, Aspinwall, Track & Dearborn; Lucretia, (Br.,) Maxwell, Halifax, R. Dinwiddie & Co.; Penguin, (Br.,) Ingram, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Santiago, Eisenbrook, Porto Platte, Gelpke, Gautjen & Reichalt; Ocean Wave, Morton, Philadelphia, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Jno. Butler, (Br.,) Miner, Port au Platt, H. G. Smith; Alexander, (Mech.,) Zeplin, St. John, N. B., P. McLeod, Jr.

Schooners Nigra, (Br.,) Vianna, Lisbon, S. E. Amesinck; Ocean Bird (Br.,) Lockhart, Widsor, D. R. De Wolff; Aletrea, Bervey, Lavacca, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.; E. S Day, Miller, Georgetown, ———; Sharmon, (Br.,) Hall, Harbor Island, Jas. Eneas; Water Witch, Hull, Georgetown, Baker & Dayton; D. B. Warner, Casson, Wilmington, ———.

Sloop F. Brown, Carr, Providence, master.

### Arrived.

Steamship Africa, Shannon, Liverpool July 9, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Passed Cape Race at noon the 17th, in a dense fog. Arrived off the Battery at 4:40 A. M. The steamship Europa, from Boston and Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 9th, at 2.30 P. M. 5th inst., passed Am. ships City of New-York and Sea King towing out, and Br ship Fleetwood bound in. 18th inst., lat. 44 13, lon. 59 39, passed Br. bark Mary Leonard, bound W.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Locust Point, French, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Ship Endymeon, Hallot, Liverpool June 10, with mdse. and 263 passengers to Howland & Frothingham. June 23, James Christopher, a colored seaman, fell overboard and was drowned. Took a pilot 16th inst. from Mary Catharine, No. 6, in lon. 66 25. 17th inst., 5 P. M., lon. 67 45, passed steamship Vanderbilt, hence.

Ship Protector, (Nor.,) Stephansen, Smyrna May 10—passed Gibraltar June 23, with rags, &c., to order. July 7, lat. 39 30, lon. 40 30 was boarded by whaling bark Messenger, of New-Bedford, Capt. Gifford, 29 ds. out, all well. Had seen no whales. Shortly after saw them get out three boats; supposed they had sighted one.

Bark Champion, (of Boston,) Mayo, Cronstadt June 5, with hemp to master. Left Elsinore June 11—passed Fair Island 21st. 10th inst., lat. 48 37, lon. 47 10, passed five large icebergs.

Brig Torrent, (of Boston,) Montgomery, Bristol, Eng., 40 ds., with railroad iron to master.

Brig Lavacca, Parker, Galveston 30 ds., with cotton to Bremer & Caldwell.

Brig Cephas Starrall, (of Rockland,) Gregory, Palermo 58 ds., and Gibraltar 28 ds., with fruit to Lawrence Giles & Co.

Brig Denmark, Rodgers, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Brig Loanno, (Br.,) Shisholm, Windsor, N. S., 3 ds., with plaster to order.

Brig T. W. Harris, (Br.,) Rothman, Windsor, N. S., 13 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Augusta, Cole, Machias 9 ds., with spars to Peck & Church.

Schr. Hudson, Wallin, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber to Jed Fry.

Schr. Satilla, Wass, Harrington 7 ds., with lumber to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Herbert Marton, Crosby, Boston 3 ds., with linseed to H. P. Baker & Brothers.

Schr. B. F. Brainard, Brooks, Portland 2 ds., with free stone.

Schr. Augusta, Cole, Machias 9 ds., with spars to J. P. Snow.

Schr. King Fisher, Pelrau, Malaga May 24, with fruit to Giro & Francis.

Schr. Walcott, Parker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Louisa, Chase, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Benjamin, Whalin, Eastport 10 ds., with laths to Jed Fry.

Schr. Richard Bullwinkle, French, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Village Belle, (Br.,) Harvey, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Granite Lodge, Tarr, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. T. M. Brainard, Riley, Portland 3 ds., with stone.

Schr. Charles Cooper, Church, Portland, 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Mary Brockway, Brainard, Portland 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Robert Smith, Wilcox, Portland, 2 ds., stone.

Schr. John Wright, Smith, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. N. Shaler, Sickels, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Benjamin Butler, Crowley, Portland 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Cinderella, Jones, New Haven 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. E. Brainard, Hulse, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Sea Flower, Clark, New Bedford 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Jameson, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

Schr. Pallas, French, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Kate Gordon, Wilson, Trenton 2 ds., with iron.

Schr. Gersenden, Hooper, Eastport 6 ds., with laths.

BELOW—Schr. Arzac, (3-masted,) Venas, Cette May 17. Also 1 bark and 1 brig.

WIND—During the day from N. W. to W. N. W.

### Sailed.

Steamships Adelaide, for Galway; Huntsville, for Savannah. Ship Baltic, Zerega, for St. John, N. B. Brig La Grange, for Aspinwall. Schr. E. L. Corning, ———, and others.

### By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, July 21, sunset—Three barks going up the Bay, bound in. Wind N. W., light; weather cloudy. Steamship Adelaide, for Galway, cleared the Bar at 2½ P. M.

HIGHLANDS, July 21, sunset—The 3 masted schr. Arzac anchored near the Hook, bound in; also one bark S. of the Highlands, bound in. Wind N. W.; weather cloudy.

HAMPTON ROADS, July 21—Brig C. C. Billings, from the Caribbean Sea, with a cargo of guano, and a large number of coasters are wind bound and arriving. Wind E., sea heavy. Arr. schr Roxbury, from Jamaica; lost mast and rigging, leaking badly.

BOSTON, July 21—Arr. brig Windward, from Pernambuco. Spoken—July 16, off Henlopen, ship Pacific, from New-York for New-Orleans.

### Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, July 21.—A postscript to a letter dated Montevideo, May 31, says it was then blowing a heavy gale, and that the ship Prescott, from Boston, had cut away her masts to prevent her going ashore. No communication could be had with the vessel owing to the violence of the gale. The bark Lucy has arrived here; was in collision on the 18th inst. off South Shoal with the brig Pioneer, from Cardenas for Portland, and had three stanchions on the starboard side stove in and sails split.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—The Retriever, from Barbadoes, arrived to day with the crew of the ship Sarah Minor, of Boston, Welden, from New Orleans, bound to this port, which vessel was destroyed by fire at sea on the 2d of June in lat. 48 59 N., lon. 23 16 W. The S. M. was built in Boston in 1858, and was 1,065 tons register, rated A 1, and is owned by W. F. Weld & Co., of the above place, and valued at $60,000.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

BALTIMORE, July 21.—The steamship Commerce is below disabled, and is working up under high pressure.—(By telegraph.)

### Spoken, &c.

A. C. Robbins—brig, from Dublin for New-York, July 5, lat. 45, lon. 44.

Free-trade—ship, hence for Quebec, July 18, Nantucket South Shoal bearing N. N. W., 50 miles.

Clara Preel—ship, of Bath, strg. E., was passed, July 11, lat. 42, lon. 47 30.

M. R. Ludwig—ship, of Warren, Me., strg. E., July 18, lat. 40 19, lon. 62 30.